

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

NATIONAL RECYCLING RESOURCE
ACT INTRODUCED

HON. PAUL B. HENRY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the National Recycling Resource Act of 1991.

With the forthcoming reauthorization of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA], we will soon be examining proposals that seek to ease our Nation's growing solid waste dilemma. At the same time, we face extreme budget constraints that could limit our ability to provide assistance to State and local governments in this regard. But we can eliminate these constraints, Mr. Speaker. The National Recycling Resource Act could generate up to \$2.5 billion annually for State recycling and pollution prevention programs—with no tax increase or user fee.

The National Recycling Resource Act is certainly not the only solution to our Nation's waste management problems. But, it will greatly enhance our ability to address every aspect of solid waste management. By requiring a 10-cent refundable deposit on the 120 billion beverage containers—15 percent of all packaging by weight—that are sold nationally each year, this legislation would reduce the solid waste stream by roughly 10 percent—volume—and the litter stream by 60 percent—volume. Furthermore, approximately 80 to 95 percent of deposit containers would be returned for a refund. If we assume that 90 percent of the 120 billion containers sold nationally would be returned, for example, 12 billion containers would not be returned for a refund. At 10 cents per container, \$1.2 billion in unclaimed refunds would be generated each year. Under my proposal, States would have complete authority to collect and utilize these moneys for pollution prevention programs. If they choose not to, the unclaimed refunds would be directed to the Federal Treasury. Some argue that this would effectively be a tax on consumers. If so, Mr. Speaker, it will be the most popular tax of all time, since deposits are 100 percent refundable.

We all remember the days when soda and beer were sold in returnable containers. You paid an extra 2-cent deposit at the corner grocery store, knowing all you had to do was return the empty for a refund. The bottle you took back would then be used over and over again. Store owners and bottlers invented this deposit system to ensure the return of their valuable packaging materials. Why? Because, they knew it was the most effective way of getting their packaging out of the waste stream. Today, Mr. Speaker, the demand for throwaway packaging by the retail industry has eliminated deposit systems except in nine

States and several national parks that require them by law.

But, a new General Accounting Office [GAO] report says that, faced with a growing solid waste dilemma, litter problems, and tight budget constraints, a national deposit system could "play a significant role in helping the Nation meet EPA's 25 percent solid waste reduction goal." Further, the report underlines the fact that more than 70 percent of Americans say it is time for the entire Nation to return to a commonsense, reuse-and-recycle deposit system. Ironically, the same industries that invented the returnable refund system continue to exert their special interest political power to block deposit legislation. Led by Coca-Cola, Pepsi, Anheuser Busch, and the Food Marketing Institute, they have spent hundreds of millions of dollars in the past two decades opposing local, State, and national deposit initiatives. But, it is time for Congress to do more than set lofty State waste reduction goals. It is time to provide a means for achieving them.

The average American in a State without a refund system discards nearly 500 bottles and cans every year. They end up in our landfills, along our roadsides, on our beaches and in our parks and streams. It's certainly no surprise that the GAO analysis notes that "a disproportionately large percentage of the Nation's recycling is taking place in deposit-law States." The report points out that, while they account for only 18 percent of the Nation's population, deposit-law States recycle nearly two-thirds of all the glass recycled nationwide, and about 98 percent of all plastic.

While special interests will try to divert attention from these facts, our colleagues need to be reminded that the new GAO study concludes that "the vast majority of Americans—70 percent—would support a national beverage container deposit law." Less than 10 percent of those polled strongly objected to the idea. In fact, the report notes that in the nine deposit-law States, nearly 83 percent of the public approved of their State's law, while less than 6 percent disapproved. If only we had such consensus on other major issues facing our Nation.

Certainly, deposit legislation would create some business costs. The magnitude of these costs is highly disputed and often difficult to quantify. But the GAO study does reveal three important points: increases in consumer costs resulting from deposit laws have been quite small and are generally short-lived; there is no measurable correlation between the enactment of deposit laws and reductions in beverage consumption rates; and deposit laws have been an insignificant factor in the decline of glass container manufacturing jobs over the past two decades.

Realizing they can no longer argue that deposit laws raise consumer prices and jeopardize beverage industry jobs, the bottle bill's Capitol Hill opponents are singing a new tune these days. They are now strong supporters of

comprehensive recycling, contending that a deposit law will hamper curbside recycling programs by removing the most valuable scrap materials in the waste stream. They argue that curbside recycling programs need the revenue from the sale of bottles and cans to pay for operating costs. Even though curbside recycling programs rely almost entirely on government subsidies to offset both operating and capital costs, this argument has provided political cover for a number of Members who might otherwise support a national deposit law. But the GAO analysis destroys this argument.

The GAO report makes it clear that all nine deposit-law States have successful curbside and other comprehensive recycling programs. And, based on this experience, officials from these States strongly believe that deposit legislation is compatible with curbside recycling. Deposit laws remove far more bottles and cans from the waste stream than do curbside programs, and at no cost to municipalities. The GAO report refers to an EPA study and to an independent academic study, both of which concluded that the two programs complement each other and should be seen as compatible tools for managing solid waste. Why else would virtually every local and State government association and every national environmental organization support deposit legislation?

Nonetheless, Mr. Speaker, if a State feels it will be less costly and more effective to remove beverage containers from the waste stream, without a deposit system, my bill does provide an exception. If a State can remove even three fourths of the number of beverage containers that would be removed through a deposit system, their initiative shall be considered consistent with this act.

I am confident, however, that we will have a nationwide deposit system under this bill, Mr. Speaker. Opponents of my proposal have frightened some community leaders into thinking a deposit system would increase the cost of recycling. To the contrary, my bill sends a strong message that the cost of not implementing a deposit system is too high of a price for any community to bear. It should also reveal the self-serving nature of the beverage, packaging, and retailing industries' pro-curbside recycling rhetoric. They are not interested in providing the most cost effective recycling systems for the Nation. They are interested in having the Nation's taxpayers, alone, foot the bill for the disposal and recycling of their product. I say that industry has a responsibility to internalize, to the greatest extent possible, the life cycle cost of their product. And a deposit system provides a mechanism for industry to do so.

Mr. Speaker, deposit initiatives have been introduced in this House for the past two decades. But, the U.S. House of Representatives has never voted, as a whole, on this issue. Given the new funding mechanism put forth in the National Recycling Resource Act, and

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

given the desperate situations many communities are facing because of escalating solid waste management costs, I hope we have the courage to bring this bill forward. The National Recycling Resource Act follows:

H.R. 997

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Recycling Resource Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) Beverage containers are the most valuable and recyclable commodity in the waste system, yet current collection methods are unable to meet the market demand for these materials.

(2) The failure to reuse and recycle empty beverage containers represents a significant and unnecessary waste of important national energy and material resources.

(3) The littering of empty beverage containers constitutes a public nuisance, safety hazard, and aesthetic blight and imposes upon public agencies, private businesses, farmers, and landowners unnecessary costs for the collection and removal of such containers.

(4) Empty beverage containers constitute a significant and rapidly growing proportion of municipal solid waste, disposal of which imposes a severe financial burden on local governments.

(5) It is difficult for local communities to raise the necessary capital needed to initiate comprehensive recycling programs.

(6) The reuse and recycling of empty beverage containers would help eliminate these unnecessary burdens on individuals, local governments, and the environment.

(7) A uniform national system for requiring a refund value on the sale of all beverage containers would result in a high level of reuse and recycling of such containers.

(8) A national system for requiring a refund value on the sale of all beverage containers would result in significant energy conservation and resources recovery, thus reducing air, land, and water pollution.

(9) A national system for requiring a refund value on the sale of all beverage containers would be anti-inflationary and help create jobs in areas of commerce.

(10) A national system for requiring a refund value on the sale of all beverage containers would be inexpensive to administer because of its self-enforcing nature.

(11) The collection of unclaimed refunds from such a system would provide the resources necessary to assist comprehensive reuse and recycling programs throughout the Nation.

SEC. 3. AMENDMENT OF SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL ACT.

(a) AMENDMENT.—The Solid Waste Disposal Act is amended by adding the following new subtitle at the end thereof:

"Subtitle K—Beverage Containers

"SEC. 12001. DEFINITIONS.

"For purposes of this subtitle—

"(1) The term 'beverage' means beer or other malt beverage, mineral water, soda water, wine cooler, or a carbonated soft drink of any variety in liquid form intended for human consumption.

"(2) The term 'beverage container' means a sealed container constructed of metal, glass, plastic, or some combination of these materials and having a capacity of up to one gallon of liquid and which is or has been used to contain a beverage.

"(3) The term 'beverage distributor' means a person who sells or offers for sale in commerce to beverage retailers beverages in beverage containers for resale.

"(4) The term 'beverage retailer' means a person who purchases from a beverage distributor beverages in beverage containers for sale to a consumer or who sells or offers to sell in commerce beverages in beverage containers to a consumer.

"(5) The term 'consumer' means a person who purchases a beverage container for any use other than resale.

"(6) The term 'refund value' means the amount required to be specified as the refund value of a beverage container under section 4.

"(7) The term 'wine cooler' means a drink containing less than 7 percent alcohol (by volume), consisting of wine and plain, sparkling, or carbonated water and containing any one or more of the following: non-alcoholic beverage, flavoring, coloring materials, fruit juices, fruit adjuncts, sugar, carbon dioxide, preservatives.

"SEC. 12002. REQUIRED BEVERAGE CONTAINER LABELING.

"No beverage distributor or beverage retailer may sell or offer for sale in interstate commerce a beverage in a beverage container unless there is clearly, prominently, and securely affixed to, or printed on, the container a statement of the refund value of the container in the amount of 10 cents. The Administrator shall promulgate rules establishing uniform standards for the size and location of the refund value statement on beverage containers. The 10 cent amount specified in this section shall be subject to adjustment by the Administrator as provided in section 10.

"SEC. 12003. ORIGIN OF REFUND VALUE.

"For each beverage in a beverage container sold in interstate commerce to a beverage retailer by a beverage distributor, the distributor shall collect from the retailer the amount of the refund value shown on the container. With respect to each beverage in a beverage container sold in interstate commerce to a consumer by a beverage retailer, the retailer shall collect from the consumer the amount of the refund value shown on the container. No person other than the persons described in this section may collect a deposit on a beverage container.

"SEC. 12004. RETURN OF REFUND VALUE OF BEVERAGE CONTAINERS.

"(a) PAYMENT BY RETAILER.—If any person tenders for refund an empty and unbroken beverage container to a beverage retailer or beverage distributor who sells (or has sold at any time during the period of 3 months ending on the date of such tender) the same brand of beverage in the same kind and size of container, the retailer or distributor shall promptly pay such person the amount of the refund value stated on the container.

"(b) PAYMENT BY DISTRIBUTOR.—If any person tenders for refund an empty and unbroken beverage container to a beverage distributor who sells (or has sold at any time during the period of 3 months ending on the date of such tender) the same brand of beverage in the same kind and size of container, the distributor shall promptly pay the beverage retailer (1) the amount of the refund value stated on the container, plus (2) an amount equal to 2 cents per container to help defray the cost of handling. This subsection shall not preclude a beverage retailer from tendering beverage containers to persons other than beverage distributors.

"(c) UNBROKEN CONTAINER.—(1) The opening of a beverage container in a manner in

which it was designed to be opened and the compression of a beverage container made of metal shall not, for purpose of this section, constitute the breaking of the container if the statement of the amount of the refund value of the container is still readable.

"(2) This subsection shall not preclude agreements between beverage retailers, beverage distributors, or other persons for the crushing or bundling (or both) of beverage containers.

"SEC. 12005. ACCOUNTING FOR REFUNDS.

"(a) UNCLAIMED REFUNDS.—At the end of each calendar year each beverage distributor shall pay to the Administrator an amount equal to the sum by which the total refund value of all containers sold by the distributor during the year exceeds the total sum paid during that year by the distributor under section 6 to retailers (or intermediaries). Such amount shall be treated as the 'unclaimed refund amount' for the distributor for that year. Subject to annual appropriation, the total of unclaimed refunds received by the Administrator under this section shall be available to the Administrator for administration of this subtitle and to carry out pollution prevention and recycling programs of the Environmental Protection Agency.

"(b) REFUNDS IN EXCESS OF COLLECTIONS.—If the total of payments made by a beverage distributor makes in any calendar year for refund value under section 6(b)(1) exceed the total collections by the distributor in that year under section 5, the excess shall be credited against the amount otherwise required to be paid by the distributor under subsection (a) for a subsequent calendar year designated by the beverage distributor.

"SEC. 12006. RESTRICTION ON SALE OF METAL BEVERAGE CONTAINERS WITH DETACHABLE OPENINGS.

"No beverage distributor or beverage retailer may sell, or offer for sale, in interstate commerce a beverage in a metal beverage container a part of which is designed to be detached in order to open such container.

"SEC. 12007. STATE AND LOCAL LAW.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—The provisions of sections 12002 through 12005 and sections 12008 and 12009 of this subtitle shall not apply in the States of Michigan, Massachusetts, Oregon, Iowa, New York, Delaware, Connecticut, Vermont and Maine. In the case of any other State, the provisions of sections 12002 through 12005 and sections 12008 and 12009 or this subtitle shall not apply if—

"(1) the State has established a program to expend amounts equal to the total unclaimed refunds (as described in section 12005) received by the State for the implementation of solid waste management plans approved under subtitle D of this Act and for distribution to municipalities for the implementation of such plans; and

"(2) the State has either—

"(A) adopted and implemented requirements applicable to all beverage containers sold in that State which are substantially identical to the provisions of sections 12002 through 12005 and sections 12008 and 12009 of this subtitle; or

"(B) demonstrated to the Administrator that, without adopting a beverage container deposit system, the State has achieved (or will achieve by the effective date specified in section 12010) a 70 percent return rate for beverage containers sold in that State.

In allocating funds under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall ensure that the State gives a priority to those municipalities that have initiated recycling programs (including curbside pickup programs.)

"(b) DETERMINATION OF TAX.—No State or political subdivision may, for the purposes of determining the amount of any tax imposed by such State or political subdivision on the sale of any beverage container, take into account any amount charged which is attributable to the refund value of such container.

"(c) EFFECT ON OTHER LAWS.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to affect the authority of any State or political subdivision thereof to enact or enforce (or continue in effect) any law respecting a refund value on containers other than beverage containers or from regulating redemption and other centers which purchase empty beverage containers from beverage retailers, consumers, or other persons.

"SEC. 12008. REGULATIONS.

"The Administrator shall prescribe regulations to carry out this subtitle. The regulations shall include a definition of the term 'beverage retailer' in a case in which beverages in beverage containers are sold to consumers through beverage vending machines. Such regulations shall also adjust the 10 cent amount specified in section 12002 to account for inflation. Such adjustment shall be effective 10 years after the enactment of this subtitle and additional adjustments shall take effect at 10 year intervals thereafter.

"SEC. 12009. PENALTIES.

"Any persons who violates any provision of section 12002, 12003, 12004, or 12006 shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000 for each violation. Any person who violates any provision of section 12005 shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$1,000 for each violation.

"SEC. 12010. EFFECTIVE DATE.

"This subtitle shall take effect 2 years after the date of its enactment."

(b) The table of contents for such Act is amended by adding the following at the end thereof:

"Subtitle K—Beverage Containers

"Sec. 12001. Definitions.

"Sec. 12002. Required beverage containers labeling.

"Sec. 12003. Origination of refund value.

"Sec. 12004. Return of refund value of beverage containers.

"Sec. 12005. Accounting for refunds.

"Sec. 12006. Restriction on sale of metal beverage containers with detachable openings.

"Sec. 12007. State and local law.

"Sec. 12008. Regulations.

"Sec. 12009. Penalties.

"Sec. 12010. Effective date."

**RESERVISTS AND THEIR FAMILIES
DESERVE RECOGNITION AND
PRAISE**

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride and great respect that I mention a reserve unit from the 11th Congressional District that has been deployed for active duty as a result of the war in the Persian Gulf.

These brave men and women have sacrificed a great deal to serve our country and they have answered the call to duty with admirable bravery. Their families, too, have had to make the greatest of all sacrifices by accept-

ing the absence of their loved ones. May their prayers not go unanswered, and may these loyal Americans return home swiftly and safely.

Reservists deployed from Ashley, PA, are working at the 300th Army Field Hospital in Saudi Arabia. This brave group of over 400 doctors, nurses, staff members, and other medical personnel has been activated to treat battlefield casualties and has been in the Persian Gulf since January 16, 1991.

Family members of the 300th Field Army Hospital have gathered to support one another in this anxious time.

I join with members of our community as well as Americans throughout the country in saluting these unselfish individuals. The hopes and prayers of the entire Nation stand behind them today as they proudly serve the United States of America.

**GILMAN SPONSORS JEWISH
HERITAGE WEEK**

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am once again introducing legislation designating "Jewish Heritage Week," because, as we are all well aware, the spring months are of historic importance to the Jewish community. Several religious and cultural events, including Passover, Jerusalem Day, Israel Independence Day, the anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising as well as Holocaust Memorial Day all occur during the months of April and May.

The bill designates April 14 to 21, 1991, and May 3 to 10, 1992 as "Jewish Heritage Week," noting that such congressional action promotes intergroup understanding and the principles of brotherhood. The measure also authorizes and requests the President to issue a proclamation commemorating the events surrounding this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, along with my colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. SCHEUER] as primary cosponsor, I urge our colleagues to cosponsor Jewish Heritage Week. The bill recognizes the rich culture, history and traditions of the Jewish people as well as the many contributions made by the American Jewish community to our Nation and society. I also request that the full text of this legislation be printed at this point in the RECORD for our colleagues' review and we thank them for their support.

H.J. RES. 134

Whereas April 18, 1991 and May 7, 1992 mark the 43d and 44th anniversaries of the founding of the State of Israel;

Whereas the months of April and May contain events of major significance in the Jewish calendar, including Passover, the anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising, Holocaust Memorial Day, and Jerusalem Day;

Whereas the Congress recognizes that an understanding of the heritage of all ethnic groups in this Nation contributes to the unity of this Nation; and

Whereas understanding among ethnic groups in this Nation may be fostered further through an appreciation of the culture,

history, and traditions of the Jewish community and the contributions of Jewish people to this Nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the weeks of April 14 to 21, 1991 and May 3 to 10, 1992 are designated as "Jewish Heritage Week", and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States, departments and agencies of State and local governments, and interested organizations to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs.

**ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY ASSOCIATION
OF REALTORS CELEBRATES 50TH YEAR**

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very distinguished organization in my district which is celebrating its 50th anniversary. The Anne Arundel County Association of Realtors has long exemplified high standards of professional integrity and commitment to the community.

The Anne Arundel County Association of Realtors originated in 1941 to advance the real estate profession and to protect the public from unethical practices. Over the last 50 years, the Anne Arundel County Association of Realtors has gained a membership of over 3,000 members, whose services have been of inestimable value to the people of Anne Arundel County. These services include a computerized multiple listing service and an annual series of events to raise funds for the county's two general hospitals, the hospice service, and the paramedic service.

It is with great appreciation that I offer my congratulations to the Anne Arundel County Association of Realtors for their 50 years of service to the people of Anne Arundel County. I know that my colleagues will be pleased to join me in this well-deserved tribute.

**HANDICAPPED VEHICLES SUBJECT
TO LUXURY TAX**

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation that will correct an inequity facing the handicapped as a result of an oversight in last year's Budget Reconciliation Act. I am referring to the institution of the 10-percent luxury tax imposed on vehicles costing over \$30,000, and its impact on the handicapped.

Earlier this year, I was contacted by a constituent who was very concerned that the new luxury tax on automobiles would inadvertently penalize the handicapped. According to Independent Mobility Systems, Inc. of Farmington, NM, a company specializing in the conversion

of minivans for use by the handicapped, it often takes expensive modifications and thousands of man-hours to meet the special needs of handicapped drivers.

The cost of adding wheelchair lifts, specialized steering units and mirrors, lowering floors, and modifying doors can easily add \$10,000 or more to the cost of a vehicle, pushing it over the \$30,000 luxury tax threshold.

I am sure my colleagues will agree that these vehicles are necessities to the hundreds of thousands of handicapped citizens who use them to get to work, go to the doctor, and for freedom of travel.

Because Congress did not intend to penalize the handicapped when it fashioned the luxury tax, we must act quickly to correct this inequity. My legislation will provide an exemption from the luxury tax for modifications, parts, and accessories installed on a vehicle to enable or assist the disabled to operate that vehicle, enter or exit the vehicle, or compensate for the effects of their disability. The exemption is retroactive to January 1, 1991. I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in this effort.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to include in the RECORD a letter I recently received from Mr. Greg Anesi, president of Independent Mobility Systems, who brought this critical issue to my attention. The letter outlines many of the concerns I have raised here today.

INDEPENDENT MOBILITY
SYSTEMS, INC.,
Farmington, NM, February 8, 1991.

Congressman BILL RICHARDSON,
Cannon House Office Building, Washington,
DC.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN RICHARDSON: On behalf of Independent Mobility Systems and the hundreds of thousands of disabled Americans, I wish to express my thanks for your help and efforts in introducing a bill into Congress to exempt vehicles, built for the disabled, from the luxury tax law. I want you to know, I appreciate the help that your staff, particularly Carl McElhaney and Butch MacKee gave; and how quickly they responded to my request on this matter.

I was surprised and pleased that Senator Domenici introduced a bill yesterday also. While I was unaware of his intentions, the important issue is to help remove the barrier preventing the disabled citizen from contributing to our society. As you know, the ability to drive to work, or to the grocery store, is not a luxury. For disabled Americans, transportation is a necessity. The luxury tax served as an impediment to disabled people, to keep them from the work force or from leading active and normal lives.

We will be preparing some information to help you develop the appropriate wording, when you draw up the bill. I have talked extensively with Carl McElhaney and we should have that letter to you late next week. I will also be mentioning that in any press release. We are looking forward to releasing this information through industry periodicals, to the disabled community. They will especially appreciate your help in this matter.

When you come to Farmington, please stop by and visit our plant. I, and all of our employees, look forward to meeting you and acquainting you with the product that we build. I think you would be surprised to know what we are doing here, in Farmington, to help the disabled. Please bring Carl and Butch, if you are able. I would like to

meet them also. I look forward to working with you to help change this law.

Again, I wish to thank you for your help. If we can be of any assistance with the bill, or in any other way, please feel free to ask. Sincerely,

M. GREG ANESI,
Chief Executive Officer.

RESERVISTS AND THEIR FAMILIES DESERVE RECOGNITION AND PRAISE

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride and great respect that I mention a reserve unit from the 11th Congressional District that have been deployed for active duty as a result of the war in the Persian Gulf.

These brave men and women have sacrificed a great deal to serve our country and they have answered the call to duty with admirable bravery. Their families, too, have had to make the greatest of all sacrifices by accepting the absence of their loved ones. May their prayers not go unanswered, and may these loyal Americans return home swiftly and safely.

Members of the 402d Army Military Police Detachment, some originally deployed from Ashley, PA, were expected to arrive in the Persian Gulf on January 31, 1991. This group of 300 brave individuals will be working at a POW camp.

I join with members of our community as well as Americans throughout the country in saluting these unselfish individuals. The hopes and prayers of the entire Nation stand behind them today as they proudly serve the United States of America.

BLACK HISTORY SALUTES MARY MAHONEY

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker. February is Black History Month. It is with immense pride that I stand to pay tribute to men and women who have contributed substantially to the history of this country.

Despite their astounding contributions, most of the profiles which I will run this month will be of people with whom you are unfamiliar. Their lack of fame is not attributable to the paucity of their efforts or the dearth of their ambition. Their contributions are often denied, their achievements are often attributed to others and their existence is overlooked in history books because of their race. It is my fervent hope that one day these African-Americans will be recognized by all Americans for the content of their character.

In the face of overwhelming obstacles black Americans have survived and often prospered. These people of strength and courage excelled in fields as varied as law, medicine,

science, journalism, business, the arts, and religion.

These black Americans did not allow prejudice to douse the fire of imagination nor bigotry to put out the flame of knowledge. Instead they used their intelligence, ingenuity and determination to enlighten the world.

I hope that the knowledge of their struggle and ultimate triumph will inspire yet another generation to work to overcome any obstacle which may be encountered on the long and arduous road to freedom.

This portrait is taken from the Dictionary of American Negro Biography, edited by Rayford W. Logan and Michael R. Winston. I commend these gentlemen on their enlightening work.

MARY MAHONEY

Mary Mahoney was born in 1845 in Roxbury, now a part of Boston, Massachusetts. Mahoney is best known for her contributions to nursing and decided at the age of thirty-three to pursue a career as a trained nurse. It is not known why Mahoney chose the career of a trained nurse. Perhaps the graduation of Linda Richards from the New England Hospital for Women and Children in 1873, as America's first trained nurse, inspired her. In 1879, Mahoney also graduated from the New England Hospital for Women and Children and devoted more than forty years to professional nursing and improved the status of graduate nurses.

She was employed almost entirely as a nurse in private homes, perhaps because of refusal of hospitals to employ Negro trained nurses. In 1908 she enthusiastically supported the organization in New York City of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses (NACGN). In 1921, the NACGN was placed on record as having been a body of 2000 trained women ready when needed for world service. In 1951 NACGN was dissolved and Negro nurses were admitted to the American Nurses Association.

SUPPORT FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 44

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I very much regret that I made plans for today which mean that I was out of Washington when the House voted on the bill to encourage the flying of the flag as a sign of support for our troops. I would, of course, have voted enthusiastically for that bill and I am availing myself of the privilege of extending our remarks in this section of the RECORD to congratulate the leadership for bringing this forward. It is important for us to demonstrate that the American people are supportive of and grateful to the men and women who have volunteered to serve their country in the armed services. Those who willingly risk their lives when their country asks them to do so demonstrate a degree of selflessness and commitment to others that fully deserves the support the House is extending to them today. And it is important for us to show the world that it is possible for a democratic nation to debate matters vigorously without that debate in any way detracting from its ability to stand in a united fashion in support of those who carry

its banners. The world should know that Americans are extremely proud of the men and women who wear the uniform of our Armed Forces.

**SALUTE TO THE WEST CATHOLIC
FALCONS, 1990 MICHIGAN CLASS
B GIRLS BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS**

HON. PAUL B. HENRY

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. HENRY. Mr. Speaker, on December 1, 1990, in a tense, filled-to-capacity arena, the West Catholic Falcons of Grand Rapids, MI, won the 1990 Class B Girls Basketball State Championship. It was West Catholic's first State basketball title since 1979.

What makes this championship truly amazing is the fact that West Catholic does not have a senior on the team. The starting lineup consists of one junior, three sophomores, and a freshman.

Led by the husband and wife coaching team of Mike and Chris Braunschneider, the Falcons stuck to their game plan of aggressive defense, patient offense, and teamwork.

Mr. Speaker, each member of the team contributed in her own special way to the successes of the season. It gives me great pleasure to honor each of the following players and their coaches: Kristine Barto, Stacey Dobyrgoski, Erikin Ivnik, Bridget Lamoreaux, Shari Rau, Caryn Wieber, Dana Danevich, Colleen Hipp, Melanie Keller, Celesta Pontremoli, and Kellie Swierbut. Coaches: Mike Braunschneider and Chris Braunschneider.

"It's just a dream come true for us," Coach Mike Braunschneider said. "When you finally get here you are numb. I can hardly even fathom what we've accomplished. The credit goes to these kids, because they've done it all season."

Mr. Speaker, please join me in expressing heartiest congratulations to Michigan's 1990 Class B Girls Basketball Champions—the Falcons of West Catholic.

**RESERVISTS AND THEIR FAMILIES
DESERVE RECOGNITION AND
PRAISE**

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride and great respect that I mention a Reserve unit from the 11th Congressional District that has been deployed for active duty as a result of the war in the Persian Gulf.

These brave men and women have sacrificed a great deal to serve our country and they have answered the call to duty with admirable bravery. Their families, too, have had to make the greatest of all sacrifices by accepting the absence of their loved ones. May their prayers not go unanswered, and may these

loyal Americans return home swiftly and safely.

Members of the 365th Army Engineering Battalion, composed of people from north-eastern Pennsylvania, were placed on alert status on January 13, 1991. They were mobilized on January 17, 1991, and began training at Fort Indiantown Gap on January 20, 1991.

The 700 member group's mission will be to construct and rehabilitate roads, airfields, bridges, pipeline systems, and other structures for the Army and Air Force. Although these men and women currently remain in the United States, they have nonetheless been taken from their homes, their jobs, and their loved ones.

I join with members of our community as well as Americans throughout the country in saluting these unselfish individuals. The hopes and prayers of the entire Nation stand behind them today as they proudly serve the United States of America.

**UKRAINIAN AMERICAN VETERANS,
INC.**

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation recognizing the organization known as the Ukrainian American Veterans, Inc., in order to pay tribute to the thousands of Ukrainian-Americans who have fought in the defense of the United States and the principles of liberty for which it stands.

The Ukrainian American Veterans have made a national commitment to commemorate the wars, campaigns, and military actions of the United States, in order to foster a greater understanding of, and appreciation for, the sacrifices all veterans have made on behalf of the individuals of this great Nation. I commend the Ukrainian American Veterans for stimulating, to the highest degree possible, the interest of the entire country in the problems of veterans, their widows, and orphans.

As a function of a veterans and patriotic organization, as authorized by the laws of the States where it is incorporated, the Ukrainian American Veterans will collect, edit, publish, and preserve records and mementos of the patriotic service of veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States. This organization will foster the association, growth and camaraderie of veterans of Ukrainian descent who have served in the Armed Forces, defending the virtues which we so firmly commit ourselves.

Recently my colleagues joined me in commemorating the 71st anniversary of the Declaration of Independence by the Ukraine. After years of oppression by the Soviets, the independence of the Ukrainian people has long ago ceased to be a political reality. However, the spirit of independence which lives on in the hearts of Ukrainians remains unabated and stronger than ever.

In my own congressional district, the Ukrainian American Veterans Association of Rockland County, NY, memorialized the many Ukrainians who died on the battlefield both in

the Ukraine, to achieve independence, and throughout the world, to protect the liberties of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, the spirit of democracy lives in the hearts of Ukrainian-Americans; thousands have served on behalf of the United States, many have made the ultimate sacrifice in order to protect the citizens of this country and the ideals which make our Nation great. My legislation would not only honor the sacrifices Ukrainian-American veterans have made on behalf of our country, but would grant this organization a Federal charter to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. My legislation will benefit all veterans, as it establishes, at the national level, an organization devoted to fostering appreciation, respect, and honor, for veterans both living and dead.

Mr. Speaker, I request that there be inserted at this point in the RECORD the full text of my bill for review, and invite my colleagues to pay tribute to all veterans by saluting Ukrainian-American veterans who have so bravely fought for the American way of life.

H.R. 976

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CHARTER.

The Ukrainian American Veterans, Incorporated, organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, is hereby recognized and granted a Federal charter.

SEC. 2. POWERS.

The corporation shall have only the powers granted to it through its bylaws and articles of incorporation filed in the States in which it is incorporated and subject to the laws of such States.

SEC. 3. PURPOSES.

The purposes of the corporation are those provided in its articles of incorporation and include a commitment, on a national basis, to—

(1) preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States;

(2) commemorate the wars, campaigns, and military actions of the United States in order to reflect respect, honor, and tribute for the dead and the surviving veterans;

(3) give individuals throughout the Nation a greater understanding of and appreciation for the sacrifices of the people who participated in any military action on behalf of individuals throughout the United States;

(4) stimulate, to the highest degree possible, the interest of the entire Nation in the problems of veterans, their widows, and orphans;

(5) collect, edit, publish, and preserve records and mementos of patriotic service of veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States;

(6) foster the association of veterans of Ukrainian descent who have served in the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(7) function as a veterans and patriotic organization as authorized by the laws of the States where it is incorporated.

SEC. 4. SERVICE OF PROCESS.

With respect to service of process, the corporation shall comply with the laws of the States in which it is incorporated and the States in which it carries on its activities in furtherance of its corporate purposes.

SEC. 5. MEMBERSHIP.

Eligibility for membership in the corporation and the rights and privileges of mem-

bers shall be as provided in the bylaws of the corporation.

SEC. 6. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The composition of the board of directors of the corporation and the responsibilities of the board shall be as provided in the articles of incorporation of the corporation and in conformity with the laws of the States in which it is incorporated.

SEC. 7. OFFICERS.

The officers of the corporation and the election of the officers shall be as is provided in the articles of incorporation of the corporation and in conformity with the laws of the States in which it is incorporated.

SEC. 8. RESTRICTIONS.

(a) **USE OF INCOME AND ASSETS.**—No part of the income or assets of the corporation may inure to any member, officer, or director of the corporation or be distributed to any such person during the life of this charter. No provision in this subsection may be construed to prevent the payment of reasonable compensation to the officers and employees of the corporation or reimbursement for actual necessary expenses in amounts approved by the board of directors.

(b) **LOANS.**—The corporation may not make any loan to any member, officer, director, or employee of the corporation.

(c) **POLITICAL ACTIVITY.**—The corporation, any officer, or director of the corporation, acting as such officer or director, may not contribute to, support, or otherwise participate in any political activity or in any manner attempt to influence legislation.

(d) **ISSUANCE OF STOCK AND PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS.**—The corporation may not issue any shares of stock or declare or pay any dividends.

(e) **CLAIMS OF FEDERAL APPROVAL.**—The corporation may not claim the approval of the Congress or the authorization of the Federal Government for any of its activities.

(f) **CORPORATE STATUS.**—The corporation shall maintain its status as a corporation organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

(g) **CORPORATE FUNCTION.**—The corporation shall function as an educational, patriotic, civic, and historical organization under the laws of the States in which it is incorporated.

SEC. 9. LIABILITY.

The corporation shall be liable for the acts of its officers, directors, employees, and agents whenever the officers, directors, employees, and agents act within the scope of their authority.

SEC. 10. MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION OF BOOKS AND RECORDS.

(a) **BOOKS AND RECORDS OF ACCOUNT.**—The corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall keep minutes of any proceeding of the corporation involving any of its members, the board of directors, or any committee having authority under the board of directors.

(b) **NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MEMBERS.**—The corporation shall keep, at its principal office, a record of the names of all members having the right to vote in any proceeding of the corporation.

(c) **RIGHT TO INSPECT BOOKS AND RECORDS.**—All books and records of the corporation may be inspected by any members having the right to vote, or by any agent or attorney of such member, for any proper purpose, at any reasonable time.

(d) **APPLICATION OF STATE LAW.**—No provision of this section may be construed to contravene any applicable State law.

SEC. 11. AUDIT OF FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

The first section of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for audit of accounts of private corporations established under the Federal law", approved August 30, 1964 (38 U.S.C. 1101), is amended by adding at the end the following:

"Ukrainian American Veterans,
Incorporated."

SEC. 12. ANNUAL REPORT.

The corporation shall annually submit to the Congress a report concerning the activities of the corporation during the preceding fiscal year. The annual report shall be submitted at the same time as is the report of the audit required by section 11. The report shall not be printed as a public document.

SEC. 13. RESERVATION OF RIGHT TO AMEND OR REPEAL CHARTER.

The right to amend or repeal this Act is expressly reserved to the Congress.

SEC. 14. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Act—

(1) the term "corporation" means the Ukrainian American Veterans, Incorporated; and

(2) the term "State" means any of the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, or any other territory or possessions of the United States.

SEC. 15. TAX EXEMPT STATUS.

The corporation shall maintain its status as an organization exempt from taxation as provided in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

SEC. 16. TERMINATION.

The charter granted in this Act shall expire if the corporation fails to comply with any provision of this Act.

A LOVING COMMUNITY

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one of the values greatly prized in America is that of community—of people showing a sense of commitment to each other and of acting in ways that demonstrate that commitment especially when others are in need of help. American society is sometimes criticized for lacking in examples of this sort of caring and supportive behavior, so it is especially important to cite outstanding examples of people behaving in this manner when we have them. To the credit of former Surgeon General Everett Koop and Adm. James Watkins, when he was chairing President Reagan's Commission on AIDS, both men cited in reports they issued the example of genuine loving and caring given by so many people throughout this country in response to the terrible effects of AIDS. These networks have been organized and largely run by gay men and lesbians, although they have provided an outlet for the energy and concern of a wide range of people regardless of sexual orientation.

Last week, Kirk Scharfenberg wrote a moving, eloquent editorial about the death from AIDS of Duane Draper, who was the director of the Massachusetts AIDS office. In it, Mr.

Scharfenberg pays appropriate tribute to Duane's lover, Gary Leuschner, Duane's friends and coworkers in the fight against AIDS, and, through these people, lovers, AIDS buddies, and dedicated and compassionate people throughout this country who have responded in such an inspiring way to this crisis. Mr. Speaker, Duane Draper, Gary Leuschner, and the people who worked with them are extraordinarily good examples of a genuine spirit of community, and Kirk Scharfenberg's essay about them is an excellent way for that example to be presented to the widest possible audience.

The editorial follows:

A LOVING COMMUNITY

Rarely does it happen that mourners at a funeral stand and applaud, but it happened yesterday afternoon when a congregation gathered at the Old South Church, perhaps 400 in number, stood to offer an extended salute to Gary Leuschner. They had come for the funeral of Duane Draper, the courageous and resolute director of the state AIDS office, who died of AIDS at his home in Brookline Monday night at 43.

Gary Leuschner was Duane Draper's lover. Like so many thousands of others in recent years, Leuschner had nursed his partner as he struggled against the ravages of AIDS and the inevitability of death in what should have been, by rights, the prime of his life.

The barest hint of what confronts the lovers and friends of people with AIDS was suggested by Draper a couple of weeks ago. He was honored by the AIDS Action Committee, and he came in a wheelchair. It was his last public appearance. And in an act that all present swear they will remember for all their lives, Draper forced himself to his feet to accept his award. He included in his remarks "a personal word about Gary Leuschner, my lover and supporter, who for years put up with me as a bureaucrat—and now changes my diapers."

Draper's grit in the last months of his life has been often noted. For one month during his illness he came to work every day from his bed in Boston City Hospital; few of his co-workers knew it. In the middle of the summer he worked in 95-degree heat with a topcoat on, so bad were his chills. Through it all, he struggled—and accomplished.

State Public Health Commissioner David Mulligan, speaking at the funeral, credited Draper with spearheading the move to a more aggressive state policy on AIDS testing, with pushing the state to develop a program to promote the use of condoms by youths, with the development of a booklet on AIDS being used by physicians around the country. He was a hero.

But, so, too, are Gary Leuschner and thousands of other lovers and AIDS buddies and AIDS activists and AIDS workers and, yes, even AIDS bureaucrats—here in Boston and everywhere around the country—who have labored so valiantly to conquer the disease when others would have retreated in despair. Any responsible social history of this era will have to take note of the "loving community," as Mulligan called it yesterday, that has arisen around the fight against AIDS. Quoting from Isaiah at the funeral, Rev. Kenneth H. Orth made a fitting offering to the mourners—"a garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness."—Kirk Scharfenberg

JOYCE R. COPPIN

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today as we celebrate "Black History Month" to pay tribute to an exceptional educator, Ms. Joyce R. Coppin.

Ms. Coppin is being recognized for her 30 years of service with the New York City Board of Education. As a result of her hard work and dedication to the educational advancement of all students, she has made valuable contributions to the New York City School System.

Over this 30-year period, she has worked diligently to improve the quality of education in and outside of the New York Board of Education. For example, for 25 years she worked with School District 16 in Brooklyn. She served in various capacities such as district superintendent, deputy superintendent, and executive assistant to the superintendent.

Also, during the 1960's she took on the challenge of working as the district school-community coordinator and director of Human Relations. At this time, the Federal Government began to provide funds under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (title I) for the compensatory education of students who were below grade level in reading and mathematics. Ms. Coppin became one of the first directors of federally funded programs in the city. She was also one of the first deputy superintendents in the city.

In addition, Ms. Coppin has served in various educationally related capacities such as being a member of an educational mission to Nigeria—March 1980–April 1980—to discuss practical education training and a consultant for the U.S. Department of Education; Office of Higher Education for Title III Programs, May 1953. She has been an adjunct professor for the Department of School Administration and Services, City College of New York, September 1981–June 1983; adjunct professor at Brooklyn College, September 1969; and adjunct professor at Bank Street College since September 1984.

Joyce Coppin is active in several community organizations, and has received many honors such as the Award for Outstanding Service for New York City Associations of Community Superintendents, June 1987 and Woman of the Year from National Administrative Women in Education, May 1986.

Ms. Coppin has risen steadily through the ranks of the New York City Board of Education. Presently, she is the superintendent of Brooklyn High Schools, overseeing nearly 50,000 students.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend Ms. Coppin for her excellent achievements which have resulted in significant benefits for education in Brooklyn. I would also like to extend my personal appreciation to Joyce Coppin for adding to the education of the youth of Brooklyn.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RESERVISTS AND THEIR FAMILIES
DESERVE RECOGNITION AND
PRAISE**HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride and great respect that I mention a Reserve unit from the 11th Congressional District that has been deployed for active duty as a result of the present war in the Persian Gulf.

These brave men and women have sacrificed a great deal to serve our country and they have answered the call to duty with admirable bravery. Their families, too, have had to make the greatest of all sacrifices by accepting the absence of their loved ones. May their prayers not go unanswered, and may these loyal Americans return home swiftly and safely.

The 424th Army Military Police Detachment were deployed to the Persian Gulf on January 29, 1991. This unit of 30 individuals, many of whom are from northeastern Pennsylvania's Wyoming Valley, will be serving as an advisory unit to handle problems concerning Iraqi POW's.

I join with members of our community as well as Americans throughout the country in saluting these unselfish individuals. The hopes and prayers of the entire Nation stand behind them today as they proudly serve the United States of America.

IN SALUTE OF THE USO OF SAN
DIEGO, CA**HON. BILL LOWERY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. LOWERY of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the United Services Organization of San Diego for the support and service it has provided to the men and women of the American military and their families.

The USO is a voluntary, civilian, congressionally chartered, nonprofit organization established in 1941 to meet many of the human needs of American servicemen, service-women, and their families. The current San Diego USO, which has been called the finest USO in the world by the USO World Headquarters, officially opened August 28, 1981. Remarkably, the 14,000-square-foot facility operates 93 hours a week, 365 days a year. Approximately 100 volunteers contribute 3,000 hours of their time every month to assist the professional staff in serving tens of thousands of military personnel and their dependents.

During the past 10 years, members of the military community have paid more than 2 million visits to the San Diego USO. Today, in the great tradition of the organization, the San Diego center provides information, friendship, recreation, entertainment, family activities, and much-needed emotional support. For those stationed in our city for a few months, the USO organizes dances, tours, beach parties, cultural events, and emergency housing.

February 20, 1991

Equally important, it helps to unite the military with the civilian community of San Diego.

The United Services Organization first distinguished itself during a time of national crisis. It is, therefore, not surprising the San Diego USO has been invaluable to our city during Desert Shield and Desert Storm. The USO has brought people together in support of our troops and each other, and has successfully taken on the task of making a war seem more bearable.

Mr. Speaker, as our Nation celebrates the 50th anniversary of the USO, I hope you will join me in saluting the officers, staff, and volunteers of the world's finest USO in San Diego. Their dedication and commitment has inspired us all.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR
NATURAL GAS**HON. BILL RICHARDSON**

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to reintroduce legislation I sponsored in the 101st Congress that would establish the position of Assistant Secretary for Natural Gas within the Department of Energy.

Today it is more important than ever that the Department of Energy give the attention and support necessary to adequately integrate natural gas planning into the country's energy and environmental goals. The events in the Persian Gulf have forced our Nation's leaders to recognize the fact that this country is in desperate need of a comprehensive national energy policy. Natural gas can play a critical role in a national energy strategy. Establishing the position of Assistant Secretary for Natural Gas within the Department of Energy could serve the following functions:

Coordinate all departmental activities concerning natural gas policy;

Review current R&D funding for gas technologies such as natural gas vehicles, cofiring, reburn, emission controls, and various end-use technologies and make appropriate recommendations;

Evaluate the potential for expanding research into improved drilling techniques and production of unconventional gas reserves; and

Evaluate the health of the Nation's gas production infrastructure—including the impact of the Tax Code on domestic producers of natural gas—and policies that could be pursued to sustain that infrastructure—including the impact of potential tax incentives on exploration and production activity.

This legislation is critical to our Nation's energy future and will benefit energy producing States like New Mexico—the fourth largest producer of natural gas. I urge my colleagues to support the establishment of a position of Assistant Secretary for Natural Gas within the Department of Energy as we embark upon the formation of a national energy policy.

BREAK UP THE CHINESE GULAG

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one of the distressing inconsistencies in the Bush administration's foreign policy has been its refusal to deal seriously with the human rights abuses that are unfortunately increasing in China.

The President and his administration has failed to give consistent lip service to the cause of human rights in China and this policy must be reversed. It is morally incumbent upon us to show that our concern for human rights does not end with the boundaries of Europe, and the administration's failure to make even a serious effort to hold China to a reasonable human rights standard is a serious flaw in our foreign policy.

I am pleased that Asia Watch intends to step up its efforts to reverse this mistake in policy, and I include the eloquent article by Robert Bernstein, chairman of Human Rights Watch, of which Asia Watch is a branch.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 17, 1991]

BREAK UP THE CHINESE GULAG

(By Robert L. Bernstein)

China's sentencing last week of two dissidents to 13 years in prison is the ultimate demonstration of the failure of so-called quiet diplomacy. Wang Juntao and Chen Ziming were champions of freedom, and their names deserve to be known to the world. Their arrest and convictions are an outrage, and the Chinese Government needs to hear it, in the strongest terms.

Wang Juntao, now 32, was a teenager when he was jailed by the Gang of Four for writing a poem to mark Zhou Enlai's death in 1976. The same year, Chen Ziming, now 38, got out of prison long enough to make a rousing speech in Tiananmen Square, only to be arrested again and sent to a labor camp. Three years later, as college students, they joined the Democracy Wall movement. After graduation Mr. Wang was relegated to a low-level job at a remote physics laboratory as a result. In 1985, the two men set up a think tank that conducted unprecedented opinion polls on issues of democracy and social justice.

In 1989, they were advisers to the students in Tiananmen Square and went into hiding after the June massacre. Mr. Chen and his wife were arrested that October trying to escape to Hong Kong; she was six months pregnant and had a miscarriage in prison. She is now free. Mr. Wang was arrested about the same time. Both men have been in solitary confinement.

The West's task is to make Wang Juntao and Chen Ziming a moral cause as Andrei Sakharov and Natan Sharansky were before them—and to get the same recognition for the hundreds of others who face prison terms.

To this end, Asia Watch, a division of Human Rights Watch, has formed the Committee to End the Chinese Gulag. It is headed by the Chinese dissidents Fang Lizhi and Liu Binyan; Yuri Orlov, the former Soviet political prisoner, and myself.

We urge the boycott of professional conferences held in China until these men and women are released. (American Bar Association officials have been considering a visit to China to set up links with official law soci-

eties; they shouldn't go.) Nor should conferences held outside China include Beijing's hand-picked representatives.

We will protest any high-profile visits to China—by executives, musicians, writers and Government officials—unless these people raise the dissidents' cases. We will press for an end to the trading privileges the U.S. grants China as a most favored nation until those dissidents are freed. We demand that their release be as high on the Bush agenda as freedom for Soviet prisoners was for the Reagan Administration.

China has been completely let off the hook for the Tiananmen crack-down. Economic and political sanctions imposed by the U.S. and other governments have vanished into thin air.

In November, President Bush received China's Foreign Minister, Qian Qichen, a gesture that removed much of the force from the visit to Beijing a few weeks later of Assistant Secretary of State Richard Schifter. He took a list of 150 prisoners, but the names were never made public. The trials started just after he returned.

We have to change China's disdain for human rights. Constant attention worked for the Soviet prisoners. We have to make it work for the students, workers and intellectuals swallowed up by the Chinese gulag.

Simple justice demands it—and so does any hope for the "new world order" we hear so much about these days.

TRIBUTE TO REAR ADM. THOMAS D. DAVIES

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to grieve the passing away of an outstanding American, retired Navy Rear Adm. Thomas D. Davies. Admiral Davies was extremely accomplished, as a soldier, as a technical expert in the field of national security and navigation, and as Assistant Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Admiral Davies received two Distinguished Flying Crosses, the first during World War II for sinking a German submarine and the second for his recordkeeping distance flight from Perth, Australia, to Columbus, OH, in a Navy P2V Neptune, a flight record which stood for 16 years. Admiral Davies also received a Distinguished Service Medal, three Legion of Merit Medals, and two foreign medals, the Brazilian Order of the Southern Cross, and the French Comte Dela Vaulx Gold. While in the Navy, he served as commander of Airwing 3, as commander of Carrier Division 20, and as the chief of Naval Development. In 1973 Admiral Davies accepted a Presidential appointment as Assistant Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. During this time he led two United States delegations in negotiations with the Soviet Union. After retiring from the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, he worked actively on disarmament issues. Admiral Davies was also a maverick in the field of navigation. He invented the sky compass, a device for navigating near the earth's magnetic poles. He also developed a new system for sight reduction in

celestial navigation which have been incorporated in the Nautical Almanac.

Admiral Davies served the United States of America as few men have. His great contributions to our country and to the world deserve our praise and admiration and he will long be remembered for his great accomplishments.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PIPELINE SAFETY ACT OF 1991

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, is \$20 too much to save a life? Is 20 years long enough to wait for the Federal Government to make the American public aware of a simple state-of-the-art safety device which can prevent death, injury, and the loss of property due to natural gas explosions and to mandate their use? The time is long overdue to address this issue.

Today I am introducing the Pipeline Safety Act of 1991 to require the Secretary of Transportation to issue regulations to require the installation of safety devices, known as excess flow valves [EFV's], in all new or renewed natural gas distribution systems in the United States. These excess flow valves will provide the highest level of safety for natural gas consumers. This bill is totally consistent with nearly 20 years of recommendations on the use of excess flow valves by the National Transportation Safety Board.

Since 1971 the National Transportation Safety Board [NTSB] has advocated the use of excess flow valves to eliminate or minimize damage, injuries, and fatalities associated with natural gas explosions. The EFV is designed to sense or feel the greater than normal flow of gas when a line is broken or sufficient leakage flow occurs and shuts off the gas.

The NTSB has determined as the result of its extensive investigations of gas accidents that a substantial number of gas explosions could have been prevented by the installation of an EFV. The device costs about the same as a good home smoke detector—\$15 to \$20. Like electrical fuses or circuit breakers, they are considered by the NTSB to be essential safety devices.

Despite this clear message from NTSB, EFV's have largely been ignored by Government and industry. A few gas utilities have recognized the advantages of improved safety for their customers and for themselves and have installed EFV's, but this trend has not spread throughout the industry, nor has the Federal Office of Pipeline Safety in the Department of Transportation yet responded to NTSB's initiatives by issuing regulations requiring EFV's. It is interesting to note that utilities using EFV's have had extremely positive results with state-of-the-art technology. None have failed in an emergency.

In its most recent look at the EFV issue in March 1990, the NTSB again strongly recommended the use of excess flow valves after a devastating series of fatal explosions in Kansas and Missouri which claimed four lives in 1988 and 1989. The NTSB is so impressed

with the EFV's capability to enhance natural gas safety that it has gone a step further and put the device on a newly created "Most Wanted" list of safety improvements which it intends to pursue through the Federal rule-making process.

But my colleagues, we cannot wait for this cumbersome process to play itself out. I am introducing the Pipeline Safety Act, because America needs this technology now. My objective is not only to educate the public regarding the EFV issue, but also to work with industry, the NTSB, and the Department of Transportation to assure natural gas consumers the highest level of safety and to expedite the process.

Until now, natural gas safety has never been publicly questioned because natural gas accidents have been poorly catalogued by the Federal Government. Because of technicalities in the reporting system, only one out of every seven accidents have been reported to the Federal authorities. Through a laborious process of reviewing newspaper accounts and other data throughout the country the Gas Safety Action Council, a consumer advocacy group, has discovered that during the period between January 1989 and July 1990 alone, 185 homes, apartments, schools, and businesses were destroyed or damaged by natural gas explosions. The number of reported injuries was 169, including 24 deaths. The total cost in property damage alone: \$125 million. Only a small fraction of these accidents have been reported to, or investigated by, the Federal Government. Both the NTSB and the Gas Safety Action Council believe that excess flow valves could have prevented or minimized these tragedies.

The costs associated with natural gas explosions are also grossly underestimated as are the actual number of deaths. Cost estimates are generally made by an official at the scene based on his first observations and deaths that occur instantly are the only ones reported. Generally not included in official reports are the expenses associated with:

- Insurance to pay any liability claims;
- Firemen and equipment at the scene;
- Police and equipment at the scene;
- Evacuating people from the area;
- The loss of business sales;
- The loss of personal goods;
- Gas lost in fire or to the atmosphere;
- The utility for the repair of the line.

The importance of these facts to the welfare and safety of the general public is that if a Federal regulation is to be issued on EFV's or any issue, it must first pass the test of a Government cost/benefit analysis. All costs related to natural gas accidents and all deaths, injuries, and losses must be included in the reporting system to assure a fair cost/benefit analysis and justify the rule.

Information is available to gas utilities and to the public from NTSB and DOT's Office of Pipeline Safety which concluded after several studies that excess flow valves will improve safety. The valves are available and are technically and economically feasible. Actual tests of over 40,000 EFV's over a 13-year period have proved that the devices are reliable and have operated as designed to stop the flow of gas to damaged service lines. In 1 year alone the valves prevented 34 potentially hazardous

situations from causing harm to people or property in a small test area. Further, more than a half million valves produced by one manufacturer alone have been sold to gas utilities. There have been no reports of valves having failed to operate within the design parameters or to have otherwise caused any problems to the utility.

The NTSB thinks that excess flow valves are important enough to be placed on its "Most Wanted" list of safety enhancements. I believe that they are important enough for the U.S. Congress to require that EFV's be made available to all natural gas consumers for new and renewed service so that they can be afforded the maximum level of protection consistent with NTSB recommendations.

These excess flow valves operate on the same principal as an electric circuit breaker—which are required by all local, State, and Federal building codes. When an electrical circuit is overloaded, the circuit trips and the current is shut off, likewise, when a gas line experiences excess flow, the valve trips and the gas is shut off. In both cases, the safety device provides a margin of safety for the homeowner.

What is a life worth? It must certainly be worth the \$20 average cost of an excess flow valve. NTSB, DOT's Office of Pipeline Safety, and progressive gas utilities have determined EFV's to be both effective and cost/beneficial. This new technology will save lives and money all across America.

After 20 years of delay I would encourage expeditious consideration of this legislation, so that this essential safety system is made available to the public before more lives and property are lost.

IN RECOGNITION OF MORRIS WAX

HON. BILL LOWERY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. LOWERY of California. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to call the attention of the House to the accomplishments of Mr. Morris Wax of San Diego, CA. Morris Wax is an outstanding community leader and exceptional citizen of the 41st Congressional District.

Over the past 46 years Mr. Wax has been a tremendously successful businessman in San Diego. He serves as chairman of the board of Waxie's Enterprises, a thriving sanitary supply business. In addition to his accomplishments in business, Mr. Wax has made outstanding contributions to a number of community organizations. One of his most important contributions has been to the United Services Organization [USO].

Morris Wax is known throughout San Diego as Mr. USO, because of his work for our local USO branch and on the national level. He currently sits on the USO World Board of Directors, the budget and finance committee, the audit committee, and the executive committee. Mr. Wax has served two terms as San Diego's USO president; from 1970 to 1972 and again from 1980 to 1981. He is currently a member of the San Diego USO board of directors. The new facility in San Diego, known as the

world's finest USO, is a permanent tribute to the work of Morris Wax. As chairman of the USO building committee, Morris Wax was instrumental in the creation of this wonderful building.

Morris Wax has devoted much of his life to public service. He served in the U.S. Army, retiring with the rank of major. Over the years he has served in a number of important posts: as president of the San Diego Council of the Navy League; as chairman of the Southern California Committee for Employers Support for the National Guard and Reserves; as a member of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce; and, as a board member of the Jewish Community Center. He has also served in many other civic posts and his record of community service is exemplary.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you and the Members of the House of Representatives will join me in saluting Mr. Morris Wax for his many years of dedicated service to his community and country. His accomplishments are greatly appreciated and will be long remembered by the San Diego community that he has served so well.

RESERVISTS AND THEIR FAMILIES DESERVE RECOGNITION AND PRAISE

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride and great respect that I mention a reserve unit from the 11th Congressional District that has been deployed for active duty as a result of the war in the Persian Gulf.

These brave men and women have sacrificed a great deal to serve our country and they have answered the call to duty with admirable bravery. Their families, too, have had to make a great sacrifice by accepting the absence of their loved ones. May their prayers not go unanswered, and may these loyal Americans return home swiftly and safely.

The 322d Army Military Police Criminal Investigative Detachment expects to be deployed to the Gulf once it has completed its training. This group of 30 individuals will serve as criminal investigators and will provide security for visiting officials.

The unit was officially mobilized on February 1, 1991, and is now stationed in Alexandria, VA. Their stateside mission, which they are performing while in training, is integral to the war effort.

I join with members of our community as well as Americans throughout the country in saluting these unselfish individuals. The hopes and prayers of the entire Nation stand behind them today as they proudly serve the United States of America.

A TRIBUTE TO U.S. AMBASSADOR TERENCE TODMAN OF ARGENTINA

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention and to the attention of my colleagues an article about the Honorable Terence Todman of Argentina, a diplomat of long experience who has continued to be an exemplary Ambassador.

The article was written by Shirley Christain, which appeared in the New York Times on January 16, 1991.

BLUNTLY PUT, GRAFT IS RIFE: U.S. ENVOY SPEAKS OUT

(By Shirley Christain)

BUENOS AIRES, January 15—The official corruption that is routine dinner-table talk in Argentina, but generally cannot be proved, has been thrust into banner headlines by a blunt accusation from the normally polite and circumspect American Ambassador.

In a letter made public last week, the Ambassador, Terence A. Todman, said Government officials had asked for "substantial payments" from Swift-Armour of Argentina to permit the company to import the machinery needed to build a \$115 million meat processing plant.

Mr. Todman did not use the word bribe, but everyone knew that was what he was talking about.

President Carlos Saúl Menem and his Government reacted with a mixture of anger and chagrin.

On the one hand, there were those who wondered privately why the puritanical gringos had to bring all of this out so directly instead of handling it quietly, in what is said to be the Japanese or European style.

CORRUPTION "HIGHLY DEVELOPED"

On the other hand, Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo recognized in an interview published recently that corruption is "too highly developed in all of Argentine society." He said the Menem administration was committed to ending it in the Government but was hindered by unclear rules of the economic game, poor state organization, imprecise legislation and too much discretionary power in the hands of officials.

The Argentine press jumped on the story with gusto, first pointing the fingers at one of the President's brothers-in-law, Emir Yoma, as the man who had withdrawn the Swift-Armour file from the Economy Ministry and was, therefore, in possession of the information necessary to offer to resolve the three-year-old request and demand a payment. Mr. Yoma denied the charge and threatened to sue for infamy.

Newspapers and magazines also began to focus on Mr. Menem's own flamboyant and expensive way of life and raised questions about the propriety of it.

The newspaper Pagina 12, which Mr. Menem accused of "journalistic delinquency" when it first broke the news of the Todman complaint, later reported that the red Ferrari 348 the President received in November as the gift of Italian businessmen friends was linked to ventures planned by those friends in Argentina, including four luxury hotels.

When the car was first noticed at the presidential palace in November the rumor went

around that the President intended to donate it to a children's hospital, but when a television talk-show host asked Mr. Menem about that he denied such plans.

"It's mine, mine," he said. "They gave it to me. Why should I give it away?"

Ambassador Todman, a diplomat of long experience at high levels, including a stint as an Assistant Secretary of State, has normally been very supportive and optimistic toward the Menem administration in his year and a half in Argentina, particularly toward the effort to create a free-market economic system.

Even in background sessions with American journalists, he has seldom been critical of the Government, presenting an upbeat, protective attitude that differed from the style of his immediate predecessors and of American ambassadors in most other South American countries.

The fact that he went public with the reported bribe request to Swift-Armour and seven cases of reported bureaucratic roadblocks against American investments apparently reflected a growing frustration with the absence of response or action through other channels.

His letter to Economy Minister Erman González, with "very urgent" written at the top, was dated Dec. 10, but no written response had yet been received when Pagina 12 carried the first report on it on Jan. 6.

A few days later, the Economy Minister issued a written response, which led the newspaper La Nación to comment that Mr. Todman might have "a notion about time that is not very well understood here."

Pagina 12 never said how it obtained the original information on the complaint, which Mr. Todman later backed up with public statements. But despite its sometimes leftist tint, the irreverent tabloid is known to have good relations with the American Embassy staff, which appreciates the reputation for honesty and hard work of Pagina 12's reporters and the newspaper's tendency to back up its stories with lots of detail.

Swift-Armour's Argentine executives have been the most silent in the whole episode. After scheduling a news conference on Jan. 9, they canceled it and issued a statement saying their company had "not been the object of any Government pressure."

La Nación characterized this as a decision "not to make waves." Mr. González, the Economy Minister, said the Swift-Armour import request had, in fact, been approved, presumably after Mr. Todman's letter.

The other issues raised in Mr. Todman's letter—involving a Ford subsidiary, Federal Express Corporation, Firestone, Goodyear and other companies—did not allude specifically to bribes but generally complained of red tape and other hindrances.

Mr. González, in his reply, denied any discrimination against American companies and said Mr. Todman's "legitimate interest" in supporting them "could lead to an indiscriminate belief in the reasonableness of all of the requests they make to the Argentine state."

A TRIBUTE TO THE RED, WHITE, AND BLUE

HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, I realize that many of our liberal friends feel that trib-

utes to our cherished liberties as symbolized by the American flag are trite, a bit corny, and insufferably nationalistic—which is more than enough reason for me to offer one more sincere tribute to Old Glory.

Frank Kazerski, Jr., of Orange, CA, has authored a patriotic song, a simple song, that is presently part of the Voice of America library and the Armed Forces Radio Network. Frank loves his country and deeply respects the willing commitment of America's Armed Forces in the Persian Gulf.

This is his song: Red, White, and Blue . . . God Bless You.

RED, WHITE, AND BLUE . . . GOD BLESS YOU
(By Frank Kazerski)

Across our land a flag is waving freely;
Above the sand, the deserts to the sea,
A living symbol of freedom blowing brightly,
A burning torch of our liberty,
She's our flag for you and me.

She's the emblem of the free, our flag for you
and me,

From mountains, deserts to the sea,
May our flag wave above for the land that we
love,

O Red, White and Blue . . . God Bless You,
O Red, White and Blue . . . God Bless You.

AS OLD GLORY SEES IT

HON. BOB McEWEN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. McEWEN. Mr. Speaker, it has been nearly 2 years since the Supreme Court handed down its ruling that protected the burning of the American flag as a form of speech. That unfortunate act was compounded last summer by the failure of Congress to adopt a resolution supporting a constitutional amendment permitting the protection of the flag. If some hoped that time would diminish the intense support that the American people feel for the Stars and Stripes, or their disdain with its desecration, they must be sorely disappointed.

During the 6 months of Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm, the vast majority of Americans have rallied behind our troops in the Persian Gulf, and the ideals and freedoms they are protecting. It should be no surprise that a small minority has chosen to abuse the freedom of speech by repeatedly burning the flag in an attempt to antagonize those who love and respect it.

Mr. Speaker, the American flag does not deserve the treatment it receives from this small minority. I recently received a wonderfully written piece by Raymond Griffith of Milford, OH, which reminds me of the unique place our flag holds in our society. I would like to place Mr. Griffith's text in the RECORD at this point.

AS OLD GLORY SEES IT

It was in 1776 when Betsy, with skillful hands, and a heart filled with pride, first brought me forth to fly over a new nation. There had been other flags before me, but when I came forth with my thirteen stars and thirteen stripes, I became a sentry watching over my young nation. As my nation grew, I grew, and more stars were added. Now I have grown from 13 stars to fifty. Today, I fly over and watch my nation from ocean to ocean and across the ocean as well.

Great was my pride as I watched my people in the infant years of my country. They were strong and courageous. They were quick to defend their love of God, and gave thanks to Him daily for the great opportunities He afforded them. I was proud when they brought forth in their lives strong ethics learned from the Holy Bible. Watching them grow and teach their children honesty, respect, and love, caused me to snap and wave in the wind with great dignity for I knew that great was the destiny of my new nation. I knew that under me was the birth of the greatest nation ever founded in the history of the world. My days, and years, have been filled with glory as I watched them invent and develop tools, and instruments, to fill their needs. I watched with pride as they grew from infancy to a full grown nation, rich and powerful. Great was my pride when I watched them come forth in defense of their rights. I flew with dignity as I watched them defend themselves from those who would defame them and desecrate their families and homes. Proud was I to be their symbol of self respect, strength and virtue.

When the freedom of my people and their rights were threatened they turned their tools into weapons, and went to war. They went into battle with courage, and valor, holding true to their convictions. I went with them to Yorktown and on to Fort M'Henry where my anthem was born. To Gettysburg I went with them and sadly watched as my people fought each other. I was there in all the wars and was raised as a symbol of victory to fly from lofty heights. Great was my pride as I watched them fight with undaunted courage. At New Orleans, San Juan Hill, Belleau Woods, Mount Suribachi, Korea and Vietnam, I was lifted up as a symbol of victory. I was raised high and carried proudly when they came marching home in victory. Sadly I draped over those who gave their lives and could not march and, as a symbol of the highest honor and glory I was folded and given to their families as a comfort for their sorrow.

For 224 years I have watched my country grow from a small and insignificant beginning to becoming the greatest and most powerful country in the world. Now as I look down, great is my sorrow and waning is my pride. I have seen my people struggle in bad times. I was proud though when they came out victors with honor and integrity to go on to new heights of prosperity. I have seen my people divided, when it seemed the new nation would flounder and die, but they ceased their division and reunited in brotherhood to resume growth and prosperity together. They healed their wounds and buried their dead, then vowed never to become divided again. All my people, regardless of their race, creed or color merged together for one purpose, freedom and a prosperous life. I have seen some of my people exalted while others were persecuted, yet I am the symbol of freedom for all. I have rejoiced for my great and wept for my persecuted. I am the symbol of equality yet as I watch you today there is no equality. I am the symbol of unity yet there is no unity, for there is now another division threatening the happiness, and welfare, of my people. It is the division of the wealthy and the poor. It is the dividing of the fortunate and the unfortunate. As I look down at you I see that division growing wider each day. It will lay waste on my country more damaging than all the wars. My people will struggle, they will weep and they will perish. My nation will cease to grow and will lay powerless and ineffective, unable to survive and defend me because

some of my best will not have their rightful opportunity to flourish and develop. Many children are dying before they are born. They are being denied life, their natural inheritance.

The pride and dignity of my people is being diminished by lack of values. Honesty, and integrity are being exchanged for immoral, unvirtuous behavior. The heroes and forefathers of my country are groaning in their graves. I weep as I watch my people plunge headlong toward destruction. I am proud of they who still hold virtue and morality important in their lives. I am proud of they who still are true to honesty and integrity. My leaders who are serving for the good of the people give me hope. Even so, my pride is waning and my sorrow is great because many of my people have exchanged their freedom for enslavement of drugs, crime, and immorality. Great are their numbers and destruction will be the destiny of their behavior. Have they forgotten the principles for which I fly? Do they not care about the sacrifices of their fathers?

I am the symbol of life and liberty. I fly today because of the principles of life and sacrifices made by the fathers of my country. I am the symbol of opportunity and freedom. I am the symbol for the American family. I am the symbol of purity, values and virtues set forth by the God of our Country. Have you forgotten so soon your heritage? Where are you going America? I watch over you each day. I watch as you push and shove each other around. I see you when you kill your babies and deny them life. I see you when you torture and abuse my children. What have they done that you did not do? My families, Oh where are my families, where have they gone? Where will my children find security? Their welfare and safety have been replaced by materialism and selfishness. The God of our nation has been pushed out by your desire to be entertained. What have you done to your God, your creator, the controller of your life and all you possess. You have removed Him from your schools. You have built a wall of hate and selfishness between Him and our children. You have denied Him existence in their lives and you have opened your doors to evilness and destruction.

I am still flying America, as your symbol of freedom, look at me. I have survived the wars. I have survived assaults of hate, and I have survived the attacks of fire, and all people could do to destroy me. I will not be destroyed until you are destroyed. Look up at me America and remember. Remember those who have gone before you, and their dreams. Remember their struggles and sacrifices, their labors and dedication. Most of all remember their victories. Remember their courage in conflict, and their compassion, love and patience for one another in times of need. Remember your freedom, prosperity, and yes even your life were made possible for you by yesterday's heroes. What will be the heritage of your children? Look up at me America and be reminded it is your time to bear me up, and carry me to victory and freedom as your fathers did. It is your time to continue preservation of the elements of America's culture and pass them on to your children. Look up at me America and be reminded it is your time to hold true to the ideals and precepts of your ancestors and teach them to your children. Look up at me citizens of America with pride and dignity for you live in still the greatest country in the world. Prize your heritage and hold true to it's virtues. Look up at me children of America, and be reminded freedom does not

come to you without debt to those who gave it to you and opportunity does not come to you without obligation. Look up at me children of America. I am your flag, your symbol of life, liberty and justice for all. I cannot be destroyed or desecrated, unless you are destroyed first.

RESERVISTS AND THEIR FAMILIES DESERVE RECOGNITION AND PRAISE

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride and great respect that I mention a reserve unit from the 11th Congressional District that has been deployed for active duty as a result of the war in the Persian Gulf.

These brave men and women have sacrificed a great deal to serve country and they have answered the call to duty with admirable bravery. Their families, too, have had to make the greatest of all sacrifices by accepting the absence of their loved ones. May their prayers not go unanswered, and may these loyal Americans return home swiftly and safely.

The Marine Detachment Bravo, 4th MAW, with 64 members from Wilkes-Barre, Wyoming, and surrounding communities in northeastern Pennsylvania, was deployed January 9, 1991 for the Persian Gulf.

The group will provide logistic support and will be offering the services of its many truck drivers and mechanics. These brave men and women are key in assisting Operation Desert Storm to run smoothly and to achieve the mobility necessary for a successful operation.

The family members of this detachment have met to provide support for one another and we admire the bravery they have shown in this anxious time.

I join with members of our community as well as Americans throughout the country in saluting these unselfish individuals. The hopes and prayers of the entire Nation stand behind them today as they proudly serve the United States of America.

LUTTWAK WARNS AGAINST RUSHING GROUND WAR

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, there is a growing sense of inevitability about the beginning of a ground war in the Persian Gulf. Despite the obvious impacts of the continued air strikes against Iraqi and Kuwaiti targets and continuing diplomatic initiatives, all of the evidence strongly suggests that President Bush has determined to launch a ground assault that will certainly result in large numbers of casualties.

Edward Luttwak—certainly not one to shrink from military action when he believes it justified and practical—continues to warn against a precipitous ground assault. In today's New

York Times, Luttwak raises serious military and political questions about the impact of beginning a ground war rather than allowing the air campaign to continue to take its toll. As Luttwak notes, an invasion could set the stage for a far longer and costlier conflict, greater difficulties in restoring a political equilibrium in Iraq, and possible destabilization of the entire region in the aftermath of the war.

The President and the Congress should heed Mr. Luttwak's advice: Go slow on committing this Nation to a ground war: It isn't politically or militarily the wise or necessary course.

[From the New York Times, Feb. 20, 1991]

STOP THE CLOCK ON THE GROUND WAR . . .

(By Edward N. Luttwak)

WASHINGTON.—Make haste slowly—the most basic Roman military principle—fits the moment exactly. Even if the Gorbachev peace plan fails, and it would be reckless for the U.S. to reject it out of hand, we should still patiently continue the air offensive. If we do that, the war should end quite soon, and conclusively. If, by contrast, the ground forces are now unleashed in an urge to finish off this war quickly with one great blow, the outcome is likely to be prolonged and inconclusive—even if there is a smashing battlefield victory at first.

U.S. military sources say the long-planned ground offensive would startle the world with its rapid successes and low casualties for American troops. Such boasting is premature, to say the least. But there is no reason to doubt that Iraq's Army—already substantially reduced and almost immobilized by air power—could indeed be quickly defeated.

The heavy hand of military censorship notwithstanding, it is no longer a secret that the decisive action is to be fought by the U.S. Army's armored and mechanized forces ready and waiting near the junction of the Iraqi, Kuwaiti and Saudi borders. Moving northeast, they are to bypass virtually all Iraqi frontal defenses on their way to the Basra area. Thus, they would slice Kuwait off from Iraq without encountering any of Saddam Hussein's forces other than the heavily bombarded Republican Guards around Basra.

Because the Marine forces positioned south of Kuwait will not in fact try a frontal attack against Iraqi mine fields, artillery, fire barriers and entrenched troops, early estimates of tens of thousands of U.S. casualties no longer apply. The Marines will stage amphibious landings, but casualties should be low.

The Army's decisive move should result in as few casualties as the military sources claim: In previous episodes of Middle East desert warfare—Rommel vs. the British, Israelis vs. Arabs—superior armored forces have always advanced far and fast if their side controlled the air.

But Middle East experience should also remind us that even spectacular battlefield victories do not necessarily end wars. In fact, they may merely inaugurate far more frustrating confrontations with the inchoate yet costly resistance of enemies that will neither make war nor accept peace.

We know that there is a plan for the Army's entry into Iraq. But is there a plan to get it out again? Unless we intend to march on Baghdad to remove Iraq's ruler and install a new one, the victorious advance to cut off Kuwait would have to be followed by a wait for the emergence of a "reasonable" Iraqi government. Because Iraq has never be-

fore had a reasonable government, the wait might be long.

If, on the other hand, we create a new government, it would be seen as an American puppet, bound to be overthrown the minute U.S. forces are withdrawn.

And if, finally, we leave it to the Egyptians, Saudis and Kuwaitis to cope with the disorder, even the remnants of the Iraqi Army could drive them out. Only Syria and Iran acting jointly could control Iraq, but that would threaten U.S. interests far more seriously than a defeated Iraqi regime ever could.

President Bush's eagerness to get rid of Saddam Hussein is perfectly understandable. But now that Iraq has virtually become a protectorate of Iran, it is no longer strategically necessary to remove him, since his army can certainly be forced out of Kuwait without a ground offensive.

Iraqi deserters report that their units are almost out of food. Another week or two of air attacks on the 500,000 Iraqi troops in Kuwait and their supply trucks should force them to retreat north, or desert south.

Patience now can save many lives and avoid a protracted engagement in Iraq that would continue to divert us from addressing the domestic problems that threaten the future of America far more fundamentally than Saddam Hussein ever could.

HOWARD WOLPE VIEWS AFRICA

HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to recognize a powerful and progressive voice in the field of U.S. foreign policy, my friend and colleague, HOWARD WOLPE, the distinguished Representative of the Third District of Michigan.

With his decision to step down as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa, the House will miss Representative WOLPE's outstanding leadership on issues affecting that region. As the newly appointed chairman of a key panel of the Science, Space, and Technology Committee, he is certain to become an equally influential voice on critical domestic issues.

In little more than a decade in the U.S. House of Representatives, Representative WOLPE has established himself as the premier authority in Congress on African affairs. His extensive knowledge of the continent has given him unusual credibility with the heads of state of African nations and the leaders of major interest groups in the region. He has used his position as chairman of the Africa Subcommittee to fight poverty and oppression in that long-neglected part of the world and to press African leaders to embrace the democratic values that are a hallmark of our society.

One year ago, I was privileged to travel to South Africa as part of a congressional delegation headed by Representative WOLPE, one of Congress' most effective and outspoken opponents of apartheid. His leadership on this issue guaranteed our delegation a welcome and receptive audience among South Africa's most ardent anti-apartheid activists. When the pillars of apartheid are finally toppled in South

Africa, it will not be an exaggeration to say that HOWARD WOLPE played a large role in pushing them over.

Even though his new subcommittee chairmanship will mean a shift of focus, Representative WOLPE will continue to guide foreign policy by remaining a member of the Africa Subcommittee. In this manner, Congress will continue to benefit from the wisdom of his experience on issues concerning Africa.

I am pleased to share with my colleagues an article on Representative WOLPE that was published in the Detroit Free Press on February 2, 1991. The article serves as a fitting tribute to Representative WOLPE's enduring contributions to United States' foreign policy on Africa.

[From the Detroit Free Press, February 2, 1991]

OUT OF AFRICA, BUT WITH HOPE: MICHIGAN CONGRESSMAN HELPED SHAPE SANCTION POLICY

(By Patricia Edmonds)

WASHINGTON.—After a decade serving as Congress' sharpest eyes on Africa, U.S. Rep. Howard Wolpe still sees bitter images.

He still sees the starving black squatters camped outside Cape Town, their food choked off by South African police.

He still sees the "stick limbs" of children in war-torn Liberia, and the battlefields dotted with skulls.

"But it's not just the misery that stays with me," says Wolpe, departing chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Africa subcommittee. "It's the enormous courage of these people, and these societies, in fighting oppression."

Wolpe, a Lansing Democrat often called Congress' top authority on Africa, plans to trade his chairmanship for a post overseeing science and technology, a second love.

Wolpe, who will be succeeded in the chairmanship by Rep. Mervyn Dymally, D-Calif., will keep his Africa panel membership, along with his ardent hopes and sharp judgments about Africa and U.S. policy toward it.

While Wolpe is encouraged by moves toward reform in South Africa—such as Friday's government proposal to repeal apartheid laws—he warned that the situation remains fragile and far from resolved. In interviews this week, he also complained that U.S. foreign policymakers repeat this mistake with African nations: backing rulers who turn into tyrants.

Wolpe, 51, drew his Africa expertise from living two years in Nigeria, teaching African politics at Western Michigan University, and traveling to more than half the continent's 51 nations during his academic and House careers.

SANCTIONS LEADER

His 10-year stint leading the Africa panel saw passage of famine relief and development programs, increased attention to African regimes' human rights violations, and imposition of economic sanctions against the South African government—sanctions that Wolpe championed and helped get passed over President Ronald Reagan's veto.

Wolpe said one of the most gratifying aspects of his chairmanship was seeing congressional and public pressure "significantly advance the anti-apartheid struggle in South Africa."

On Friday, Wolpe responded cautiously to President F.W. de Klerk's proposal to scrap the last three pillars of apartheid. Wolpe said de Klerk's proposal was "certainly welcome," but contended that South Africans

still have "a long path to travel . . . toward a non-racial democracy."

While Wolpe's activism once earned him the wrath of South African rulers, on Friday he was described as "a man of leadership and integrity" by Delarey Van Tonder, a spokesman at the South African embassy. And U.S. Rep. Amory Houghton Jr., a New York Republican who serves on the Africa subcommittee, said that while he often disagreed with Wolpe on issues, he credited him with "a depth of knowledge which few of us have."

U.S. CHOSE BADLY

Wolpe was among the first in Congress to question U.S. backing of regimes in Kenya, Zaire and Somalia—places where besieged, corrupt governments have turned U.S.-supplied weapons on their own dissenting citizens.

Wolpe remains concerned about how U.S. administrations pick their friends in Africa, such as Liberia's Samuel Doe, whose overthrow and slaying last year left a nation still torn by factional war, poverty and starvation.

"We bear major responsibility for helping encourage and support such regimes," Wolpe said, "and when they collapse into bloodshed, we kind of throw up our hands and walk away. The human tragedies that result from some of these episodes are . . . unnecessary."

Sen. Paul Simon, D-Ill., said, "There is a reluctance on the part of a lot of people to speak up on human rights in Africa, as if somehow you would sound like you're anti-black. Howard was one of those in the forefront of saying, 'We have to stand up.'"

Wolpe suggested that denouncing human rights violations is not only morally right, but prudent: "In terms of American self-interest, it makes no sense for us to be perceived as a prop for . . . regimes that are repressive, lack popular support and are inherently unstable." He was sharply critical of human rights abuses by recently-toppled Somali President Siad Barre, Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi and Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko.

Wolpe said he has been "struck over the years by how foreign policy is made on the basis of labels rather than . . . a genuine understanding of the issues. We tend to support X, Y or Z regimes because they call themselves anti-communist—but oftentimes these regimes have taken this label because it helped secure support from the American government, not because they share any values or interests."

Wolpe expressed hope that the cold war's end will find the United States "less prone to enter African conflicts on the premise of fighting the communist threat." However, he cautioned that, at the same time, America should not ignore the continent altogether in favor of hot spots such as Eastern Europe and the Middle East.

He also suggested that Americans should examine "how our own racial attitudes, feelings and prejudices have affected the way we approach that part of the world that is not white."

POWERFUL MOMENT

As he leaves the Africa chairmanship, Wolpe retains strong memories of his first trip to South Africa, in 1981. He toured with other lawmakers including Rep. Shirley Chisholm, the first black U.S. congresswoman. The visit ended with an airport news conference at which Chisholm spoke, and wept, and Wolpe publicly despaired "the tragic cost of racial prejudice."

Escorting the lawmakers was U.S. charge d'affaires Howard Walker, a black man who until then had been "reserved, formal, very correct," Wolpe recalled. But as Wolpe walked to the plane, he said, Walker "leaned over and whispered to me that he'd never felt prouder to be an American than he did on that occasion."

As Wolpe retold the story, his voice broke, and his eyes, still full of Africa, brimmed with tears.

TRIBUTE TO ANTON CEC

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize a truly outstanding individual in this country, Mr. Anton "Tony" Cech of Owosso, MI. Tony has been instrumental in preserving the Czechoslovakian traditions, music, culture, and heritage in mid-Michigan for over 30 years. His contributions to the local Americans of Czechoslovakian heritage throughout the years deserve acknowledgement and appreciation.

As a young man in Czechoslovakia, Mr. Cech was secretary of a politically active group of young leaders and many times risked possible exile, along with many other individuals who opposed the existing Communist regime. During World War II, as bombers flew overhead, destroying their homeland, ravaging factories, buildings, and homes, Mr. Cech and his family and neighbors stayed together praying for freedom from Nazi control.

Following the war, Mr. Cech served as a government employee, still subject to danger as his anti-Communist political views were visible. A friend of his warned that he was going to lose his job and possibly be arrested. Soon after, his friend was, in fact, arrested and tortured. Mr. Cech knew at that instance the danger was imminent. In order to save himself and his family, they would have to leave everything and flee from Czechoslovakia.

In 1947, Mr. Cech and his family fled from their beloved homeland and took refuge in a camp in Salzburg. It was in this camp that Mr. Cech kept the Czechoslovakian spirit alive through songs, dances, and stories. After 18 months, Mr. Cech and his family boarded a ship for America where they took residence in Owosso, MI.

Mr. Speaker, for the last 33 years, Mr. Cech has kept the spirit of the Czechoslovakian people alive through music and dancing. He and his wife performed traditional Czechoslovakian folk dancing at the Flint International Institute, at the East Room of the White House in Washington, DC, in Lansing for former Gov. William G. Milliken, and for the United Nation's 1970 birthday celebration at Flint's Woodside Church. Most recently, Mr. Cech hosted a 1-hour radio show music request program devoted to Czechoslovakian music, using his extensive collection of Czechoslovakian music.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you will join me in thanking and commending this truly exceptional man for all of his years of service to all

of the Czechoslovakian people who lived through the same experience, as well as those Americans of Czechoslovakian descent. I know that they greatly appreciate his commitment to keeping the tradition and heritage alive. We all wish Mr. Cech well, and hope for his continued success in all future endeavors. He has indeed made a profound contribution to the Czechoslovakian-American heritage.

THE SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1991

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today I will reintroduce a bill which will allow senior citizens to collect the benefits and earnings they so richly deserve. My bill, the Social Security Benefits Improvement Act of 1991, will repeal the earnings test for those aged 62-69, provide an adjustment for those born during the notch years, and raise the earnings ceiling for the workers collecting disability benefits.

The bill will first repeal the earnings test for all workers aged 62-69. The present structure creates a disincentive for people to work or continue working, which keeps millions of qualified, competent workers out of the labor market. The earnings test forces many skilled employees to abandon their careers and seek lower paying or part-time work in order to protect their Social Security benefits. A repeal of the earnings test will stimulate significant economic growth which will lead to an increase in Federal revenue in excess of \$3 billion.

As we all know, the notch is a result of legislation passed by Congress in 1977 to forestall bankruptcy in the Social Security system. My bill will remedy this disparity. Notch babies—those born from 1917-21—will receive an increase in their benefits which will be computed by examining the old benefits—1972 formula—and increase them by 3.25 percent for each year after 1916.

Finally, this legislation will reform the test for workers collecting disability benefits. Currently, if a person is collecting disability benefits and is under age 70, he or she is subject to an earnings test. If the person is disabled, he or she is allowed to earn up to \$500 per month. If the person is blind, he or she is allowed to earn up to \$9,720 per year. The difference of over \$300 a month between blind and nonblind disabled persons is clearly inequitable. We encourage the nonblind disabled persons to work; yet at the same time, we discourage them from working. They are oftentimes forced into accepting lower paying jobs or jobs for which they are overqualified, just to maintain a salary level below the earnings test. My bill will abolish this discrepancy in disability benefits by enabling all disabled people to earn \$9,720 per year, while still collecting their benefits.

Congress must repeal and reform the earnings tests and amend the notch. It is critical that we stop punishing those seniors who are unfortunate enough to have been born from 1917-28. They have worked hard and paid a great deal into the system. It is time they reaped a portion of the benefits.

RESERVISTS AND THEIR FAMILIES
DESERVE RECOGNITION AND
PRAISE**HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride and great respect that I mention a Reserve unit from the 11th Congressional District that has been deployed for active duty as a result of the war in the Persian Gulf.

These brave men and women have sacrificed a great deal to serve our country and they have answered the call to duty with admirable bravery. Their families, too, have had to make the greatest of all sacrifices by accepting the absence of their loved ones. May their prayers not go unanswered, and may these loyal Americans return home swiftly and safely.

The Navy 20th Fleet Hospital, with some of its 950 members deployed from Avoca, PA, left Fort Dix, NJ for the Arabian Peninsula on January 29, 1991.

This brave group of military professionals will administer acute medical care and perform surgery at a 500 bed hospital 75 miles from the front. With the possibility of a ground war approaching, their mission will be of utmost importance and their help will be greatly needed.

Although we all pray that this unit's services will not be in great demand, Americans everywhere are grateful for the sacrifices made by these individuals.

I join with members of our community as well as Americans throughout the country in saluting these unselfish individuals. The hopes and prayers of the entire Nation stand behind them today as they serve the United States of America.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE BENJAMIN
DEYOUNG, JR.**HON. BILL PAXON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. PAXON. Mr. Speaker, my hometown of Akron, NY, and indeed our entire Nation have lost a tireless civic leader, a dedicated public servant, and a dear friend with the death of Benjamin DeYoung, Jr.

Ben DeYoung passed away on Tuesday, February 19, 1991, but his legacy will live on for years to come, both in the memories of those he worked so hard to serve and in his many lasting achievements that stretch across our community.

Born in Holland, MI, Ben graduated from Newark High School, in Newark, NY, and attended Syracuse University.

Since first arriving in Akron in 1942, Ben has been a leader in area agriculture and agribusiness.

He was an International Harvester farm equipment dealer serving farmers in the Akron area for many years.

Along with his wife, Jean, and their family, Ben lived on the family farm on Cedar Street

in the town of Newstead. He raised prize farm animals and was one of the first to breed quarter horses in his area. He was a charter member of the Quarter Horse Club of Western New York.

His leadership in the promotion of agriculture led to his election in 1954 as a director of the Erie County Agriculture Society, operators of the Erie County Fair, one of the largest and most successful county fairs in America.

Still active on the Fair Board as a senior director at the time of his death, Ben was board president during 1968 and 1969 and board secretary from 1972 to 1978, managing daily affairs of this multimillion-dollar operation.

In recognition of his outstanding abilities, he was elected president of the New York State Association of Fairs and Expos in 1975.

The residents of Newstead quickly recognized Ben's abilities and, in 1957, he was elected town supervisor, overseeing operations of local government and also serving as a member of the Erie County Board of Supervisors. Every 2 years, Ben was easily re-elected Supervisor, serving in this post for 10 years.

As town supervisor, he was responsible for many municipal improvements and planning innovations that helped make the Akron-Newstead community one of the area's most pleasant rural centers.

With the establishment of the Erie County Legislature in 1968, Ben was elected by that body as clerk, the chief administrative officer, a position he held until 1971.

This was a time of great change in Erie County government, both in the change from the board of supervisors to the legislature and with three different county executives holding office during this time. Ben's expertise and practical knowledge of government helped move Erie County forward and address many vital issues.

Always an active Republican Party leader, Ben served for 18 years as Newstead Republican chairman, and he was responsible for helping many hopefuls begin their political careers. Local, county, State, and Federal officials made the trip to his Cedar Street home, or to a cabin on a pond on his farm, to discuss politics and trade campaign stories.

When he retired as Republican town leader, he was honored by an overflow crowd at a civic dinner at the Akron Fire Hall, where he was also a longtime member. Democrats and Republicans alike noted the achievements of this remarkable man.

In addition to his farm equipment business, Ben was one of the founders of another local enterprise, Dande Farms Golf Course, on Carney Road in Newstead, established in 1961.

Ben was a member of the First United Methodist Church, the Akron Masonic Lodge, and the Akron Lions Club.

On a personal note, the Paxon and DeYoung families have enjoyed many decades of close friendship. When my father, Leon, was elected Erie County Children's Court judge, it was Ben who was chosen to succeed him as Newstead supervisor.

And, like many aspiring candidates before me, in early 1977 I, too, made the trip to Ben's Cedar Street home, to sit in his kitchen and seek his guidance in obtaining the Republican Party endorsement for Erie County legislator.

He was instrumental in winning this endorsement for me and launching my successful campaign for this office.

In addition to his wife, Jean, Ben DeYoung is survived by his sons, William and Benjamin III, his daughters, Martha Lazarus and Joanne DeYoung, his sisters, Edith Conley and Anne DeYoung, and his brother, Alfred.

Mr. Speaker, today we remember the wonderful life and the noteworthy accomplishments of Benjamin DeYoung, Jr., who so well and so fully served his neighbors, his community, and his country. We extend to his family our deepest sympathy and our sincere condolences on their loss.

THE DEPOSITOR PROTECTION AND
FRAUD ACT OF 1991**HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, today my colleague CHARLES SCHUMER and I are introducing the Depositor Protection and Fraud Act of 1991. This legislation will specifically prohibit the sale of uninsured bonds through a retail branch of a federally insured bank or savings and loan.

The origins of this legislation go back to a House Banking Committee hearing held a year ago last fall where several small investors testified regarding their experiences with the Lincoln Savings and Loan Association. These investors, like many others, lost their hard-earned savings by purchasing bonds offered by Lincoln's holding company, American Continental Corp. of Phoenix. The investors purchased these bonds under the false assumption that the bonds were federally insured. This assumption was based on the fact that the bonds were being sold through the Lincoln branches, which were insured institutions. These high-yield bonds were marketed through normal channels, and relied upon an implicit understanding that they were similar to other, insured, forms of investment.

Our legislation would prevent a repetition of this tragedy by prohibiting the sale in a retail branch of a federally insured bank or S&L of certain specified types of debt or stock in any affiliate of the bank or thrift. It would also give the regulators the explicit authority and mandate to protect depositors if they determine that any uninsured product being offered by the bank or S&L could be confused by a retail customer for an insured deposit.

Both the Securities and Exchange Commission [SEC] and the Office of Thrift Supervision [OTS] support regulations prohibiting federally insured institutions from selling their own debt securities or the stock of an affiliate in areas of their branches that are commonly accessible to depositors. Furthermore, Mr. William Seidman has publicly stated the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's [FDIC] support for this legislation.

The prohibition of this practice is also supported by the president of the Association of Thrift Holding Companies, Patrick Forte, who has stated that the prohibition of the sale of "lobby debt" would "be supported vigorously by everyone in the S&L business."

This bill is identical to H.R. 4059 which Representative SCHUMER and I jointly introduced in the last Congress. H.R. 4059 was reviewed in a March 14, 1990, hearing before the Subcommittee on Financial Institutions, Supervision, Regulation and Insurance, and its companion measure was passed by the Senate late last year. This companion bill, S. 2058, sponsored by Senator BRYAN of Nevada, passed the Senate as part of the omnibus housing bill, S. 566, toward the end of the last session of Congress.

This legislation is long overdue. Many steps have been taken to ensure another S&L scandal does not take place, but opportunities for abuse remain. We need this bill to protect investors, but we also need it as a first step in shoring up the crisis of confidence in our financial system. For these reasons, I strongly urge the expeditious consideration and adoption of this legislation.

TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE
SIDNEY OUWINGA

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize a truly distinguished individual in this country, the Honorable Sidney "Sid" Owninga, of Marion, MI. Mr. Owninga has diligently served as a Member of the House of Representatives in the Michigan State Legislature for the past 7 years representing the 18th legislative district. His contributions to the church and community of northern Michigan throughout the years deserve acknowledgment and appreciation.

As a family farmer of potatoes, hay, and grain in northern Michigan, Mr. Owninga has learned firsthand the value of determination and hard work. A devoted member of the farm bureau for 34 years, Mr. Owninga is a respected farmer in the agriculture community of northern Michigan. As a member of the transportation committee, the towns and counties committee, the State affairs committee, and the agriculture and forestry committee, Mr. Owninga's vast knowledge of agriculture, transportation issues and northern Michigan is valued by all members of the Michigan State Legislature.

Mr. Owninga's record of involvement in the community of northern Michigan is truly outstanding. He has served 10 years as a county commissioner, 7 of which were as the chairman. He extended his leadership past Missaukee County and into northern Michigan by serving 6 years on the board of directors of the Michigan Association of Counties, and 5 years as president of the Michigan Northern Counties Association. It is without a doubt that Mr. Owninga is a respected leader not only in Marion, MI, but also in Missaukee, Lake, Wexford, Clare, Osceola Counties, and all over northern Michigan.

Not only is Mr. Owninga admired in northern Michigan for his expertise in government, he is also a devoted family man. Mr. Owninga and his lovely wife Marilyn are exceptional models to follow for all parents. His active involvement

in the Highland Christian Reformed Church goes far beyond just weekly attendance. He is an active member of the church council as well as an adult Sunday school instructor. Again, like his devotion to government, Mr. Owninga's devotion to the faith stems farther than just the local church. He served as the president of the Northern Michigan Christian Schools Association, and as past president of the Northern Michigan League of Young Calvinists.

Mr. Speaker, I know that you will join me in thanking and commending this truly outstanding man for all of his years of service to the community of Marion, MI, as well as all of northern Michigan. I know that his commitment to hard work and family values is truly appreciated. We all wish Mr. Owninga well, and hope for his continued success in all future endeavors. He has indeed made a profound contribution to the State of Michigan.

SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM

HON. LAWRENCE J. SMITH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. SMITH of Florida. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to correct discrimination in the Social Security System.

Under current law, when a Social Security recipient dies on any day of any month, the entire month of benefits are returned to the Social Security Administration. If a person dies on the last day of the month, he or she loses the entire month of benefits. This practice simply does not seem just.

My bill will prorate the Social Security benefits in the month of death. Under this legislation, the Social Security recipient will receive a prorated benefit calculated by dividing the number of days that the individual was alive by the number of days in the month. In other words, if a person dies on July 27, he or she would receive $\frac{27}{31}$ of the monthly Social Security benefit.

I urge my colleagues to join me by cosponsoring this simple piece of legislation. Hopefully we can bring some fairness to the Social Security System.

RESERVISTS AND THEIR FAMILIES
DESERVE RECOGNITION AND
PRAISE

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride and great respect that I mention a Reserve unit from the 11th Congressional District that has been deployed for active duty as a result of the war in the Persian Gulf.

These brave men and women have sacrificed a great deal to serve our country and they have answered the call to duty with admirable bravery. Their families, too, have had to make the greatest of all sacrifices by accepting the absence of their loved ones. May their

prayers not go unanswered, and may these loyal Americans return home swiftly and safely.

The Air Force 92d Aerial Division, with 130 members from northeastern Pennsylvania, was deployed on November 30, 1990, to Dover Air Force Base in Dover, DE.

The unit, composed of members from various professions in the civilian sector, will load and unload cargo from transport planes and will remain stateside.

By answering the call of their country, these loyal Americans has been separated from their families, friends, jobs, and homes. They are undoubtedly missed, and their sacrifice shall not go unrecognized.

I join with members of our community as well as Americans throughout the country in saluting these unselfish individuals. The hopes and prayers of the entire Nation stand behind them today as they proudly serve the United States of America.

A TRIBUTE TO DR. WILLIAM
REVELLI

HON. ALAN WHEAT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. WHEAT. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to ask my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in paying tribute to Dr. William Revelli, one of the world's leading figures in the field of band music and band directorship.

On February 23, 1991, Dr. Revelli's outstanding achievements will be recognized in Kansas City, MO during the Golden Anniversary Convention of the College Band Directors National Association.

This special event will be cohosted by Dr. David Kuehn, dean of the conservatory of music of the University of Missouri-Kansas City and Prof. Gary Hill, president of the southwest division of the College Band Directors National Association.

William D. Revelli, in his 89 years, has enriched the lives of countless individuals the world over with his lifelong gift of music. An early milestone of Dr. Revelli's long and distinguished career came when he developed one of the first comprehensive music programs in a public high school.

After laying the groundwork for excellence, he then led his school, the Hobart, IN High School band to victory, winning six national championships adjudicated by music greats such as John Philip Sousa and Edwin Franko Goldman.

As director of bands and head of wind music at the University of Michigan from 1935 to 1971, he built that program from 1 band and 1 person—himself—to 7 bands and a faculty of 15.

Since retiring from the University of Michigan in 1971, he has continued an active schedule of conducting, lecturing, and teaching around the world, including residencies in Austria, Japan, and Israel.

In 1941, Dr. Revelli founded the College Band Directors National Association [CBDNA] and became its first president. Throughout the

past half century, the CBDNA has dedicated itself to promoting college and university bands as representatives of their schools, to fostering standards of excellence in performance and to the commissioning, performance, and growth of the wind band repertoire.

It is with great pleasure that I bring to the attention of my colleagues in the U.S. Congress these outstanding accomplishments of Dr. William Revelli. I am pleased to join the conservatory of music of the University of Missouri-Kansas City and the Southwest Division of the College Band Directors National Association in honoring a giant in the field of band music and wishing him many years of continued success.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE CITY OF MIAMI SPRINGS FOR ITS SUPPORT OF THE U.S. PERSIAN GULF POLICY

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is unprecedented that so many countries could come together in global unity to speak out against Iraq's brutal aggression. As the President has stated, we have come together with our allies to ensure "peace and security, freedom, and the rule of law" in the Middle East. It truly makes me proud to see the communities of my district voicing their unified support for the U.S. political and military position in the Persian Gulf.

I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the City of Miami Springs, FL, for passing resolution 91-2876:

Whereas, despite months of efforts by the United States to negotiate the amicable withdrawal of Iraqi troops from the Country of Kuwait, the military dictatorship of Iraq, led by Saddam Hussein, defiantly ignored all attempts to end the illegal occupation of the nation he invaded; and

Whereas, in response to the savage and brutal occupation of Kuwait, the United States and the Allied Coalition have refused to allow the dictator of Iraq to continue upon a destructive course of global dimensions; and

Whereas, we as a community express our heartfelt support and solidarity for our brothers and sisters in Israel and we stand firmly behind the state of Israel and the Allied Coalition; and

Whereas, as a loyal ally of the United States, and the only country in the Middle East who represents the democratic principles of liberty, and self-government, Israel has demonstrated tremendous restraint by not staging a pre-emptive strike against Iraq; and

Whereas, we are grateful for further restraint which has been demonstrated by the Israeli government after attacks by Iraq against Israeli civilians, and we commend the citizens of Israel for their brave and composed respect of the requests made by the United States Administration; and

Whereas, the City of Miami Springs commends President Bush and the men and women of our Armed Forces and the Allied Forces for their courage and the sacrifices they are making for world peace; and

Whereas, the City Council of the City of Miami Springs extends complete support to the policies of the American Administration and to the brave Allied Forces who are fighting in the Persian Gulf as we pray for peace and the prompt resolution of this crisis:

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Miami Springs, Florida:

Section 1. That the City Council of the City of Miami Springs expresses its complete support for the United States' political and military position regarding the Persian Gulf Crisis, condemns the Iraqi government, Saddam Hussein and Iraq's malicious attacks on Israel, and we affirm our solidarity with the State of Israel and the members of our United States Armed Forces who are fighting valiantly to free the nation of Kuwait.

Section 2. That a true copy of this resolution be sent to Miami Springs' representatives in the Florida Congressional Delegation as well as to the President of the United States.

Passed and adopted by the City Council of the City of Miami Springs, Florida this 28th day of January, 1991.

The motion to adopt the foregoing resolution was offered by: Councilmember James Borgmann, seconded by: Vice Mayor Joan Hutchings, and on roll call a unanimous "aye" vote was issued by Vice Mayor Hutchings, Councilmember James Borgmann, Councilmember James Grace Jr., Councilmember Phil Ward, and Mayor C.R. Dewhurst.

In such hard times, we should view Miami Springs as an example of strength through unity. The international community has acted in an unprecedented fashion in turning back Iraq's unprovoked and brutal aggression against Kuwait. Although U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf region now number more than 500,000, 28 other countries have contributed naval deployments and ground force contingents. The high level of international support for the coalition demonstrates that this conflict is about peace, not just peace in our time, but peace for our children and grandchildren in the years ahead. Our Nation, also, should stand united behind the undaunted strives our leaders and the coalition leaders are making towards peace, freedom, and long-term stability in the Middle East.

BOY SCOUTS' OF AMERICA 1990 REPORT TO THE NATION

HON. CHRISTOPHER H. SMITH

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, recently I had the honor of speaking at the Congressional Eagle Scout Breakfast. It was a pleasure for me to meet so many fine young leaders from across the country. They all are to be commended for their dedication to admirable goals and their accomplishments of the past years.

I would like to submit to the RECORD the Boy Scouts' of America 1990 Report to the Nation. This report details the programs the BSA was involved in during the past year. For instance, programs designed to end hunger and drug abuse across the Nation were ex-

panded. In an effort to contribute to worldwide peace, BSA officials traveled to the Soviet Union to discuss the ways to strengthen already burgeoning exchange programs.

As a former Eagle Scout, I can attest to the benefit of scouting in teaching youngsters positive values and allowing them to experience events that may help them in future endeavors. And as many of us know, scouting also offers productive, interesting, educational, and fun programs as preferable alternatives to other troublesome activities that young people are exposed to today.

1990 REPORT TO THE NATION—BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

For more than 80 years, the Boy Scouts of America has made a significant difference in the lives of young people and Scout leaders and, through them, in the lives of their communities. Basic to all phases of the Scouting program is the fundamental belief that meaningful involvement of adults in the lives of youths strengthens both, and helps youths develop into self-reliant, moral, and socially responsible individuals.

SCOUTING FOR FOOD

Eighty million cans of food were collected by Scouts during November for distribution to the hungry in America as part of the Scouting for Food National Good Turn. The BSA received a 1990 Presidential End Hunger Award for its 1989 Scouting for Food National Good Turn, in which 72 million cans of food were collected and distributed to food banks.

DRUG ABUSE ATTACKED

The BSA's outstanding training and information campaign against drug abuse was revised in response to suggestions from students and teachers who felt that an even stronger message about the dangers of drug abuse was needed and because of the unfortunate introduction of new designer drugs. The multi-media campaign, "Drugs: A Deadly Game," begun in 1987, is the largest such effort aimed at youth. Each BSA council received a free information packet, including an 18-page brochure, full-color body chart, teacher's guide, and a new video, for use in local drug abuse awareness programs. More than 15 million brochures and support materials have been distributed to Scouts and non-Scouts alike.

OUTSTANDING PUBLICATIONS

Boys' Life and Scouting, the BSA's award-winning magazines, continued to offer excellent articles aimed at the interests of today's youth. Through these publications interest in Scouting is strengthened while an interest in reading is also encouraged. As part of its effort to promote family reading, Boys' Life magazine distributed an 8-page supplement in February to all Cub Scout and Tiger Cub family subscribers that listed titles of books chosen for their appeal to young readers. Each title was chosen for its educational and literary value.

MEMBERSHIP INCREASES

For the 11th consecutive year, membership in the Boy Scouts of America increased over the preceding year. Youth membership on December 31, 1990, was 4,292,992, a 1.4 percent increase over the preceding year. There are 130,968 packs, troops, teams, and posts providing the Scouting program for the nation's youth.

BSA PRESIDENT ELECTED

Richard H. Leet, executive vice-president of AMOCO Corporation, was elected president of the Boy Scouts of America during

the Biennial National Council Meeting in Baltimore, Md., in May. An Eagle Scout, Leet has been a lifelong supporter of Scouting. He was elected to BSA's national Executive Board in 1983. His Scouting recognitions include the Silver Buffalo, Silver Antelope, and Silver Beaver Awards, and the Distinguished Eagle Scout Award.

NEW TRAINING CENTER

A ribbon-cutting ceremony was held in October for the BSA's new Center for Professional Development in Westlake, Texas. The center, which opened in August, was designed specifically for the BSA's training and development program. It houses the entire Professional Development Division. The new building includes two large classrooms, offices for the faculty and staff, and the latest audiovisual equipment. Those taking courses at the center will be housed in the nearby \$27 million Marriott Hotel and will be able to use facilities at a nearby fitness center.

SILVER BUFFALO AWARDS

Recipients of BSA's Silver Buffalo Award for distinguished service to youth were honored at the National Court of Honor held in Baltimore in May. Those honored were the following: Marian Anderson, Danbury, Conn.; Margot Bogert, Bedford Hills, N.Y.; Houston A. Brice, Jr., Birmingham, Ala.; George Herbert Walker Bush, the White House, Washington, D.C.; Albert E. Cahill, Latham, N.Y.; Murry L. Cole, Wayne, N.J.; Lester E. Coleman, Wickliffe, Ohio; John R. Donnell, Jr., Atlanta, Ga.; William B. Elliott, Tulsa, Okla.; H. L. Hembree III, Fort Smith, Ark.; Harold S. Hook, Houston, Texas; Glendon E. Johnson, Miami, Fla.; Isidore J. Lamothé, Jr., Marshall, Texas; Richard H. Leet, Downers Grove, Ill.; Carl M. Marchetti, Ocean, N.J.; Jack B. Riffe, late of Utica, N.Y. (honored posthumously); William E. Slesnick, Hanover, N.H.; C. Travis Traylor, Jr., Houston, Texas; William H. Webster, Washington, D.C.; Alfred Wehr, Edina, Minn.; John R. Wooden, Los Angeles, Calif.; Dwan Jacobsen Young, Salt Lake City, Utah.

BSA OFFICIALS VISIT USSR

Chief Scout Executive Ben Love and a contingent of Scouting leaders visited the Soviet Union during the summer to meet with the leadership of various young organizations, including the Young Pioneers, and to explore ways of strengthening the recently initiated exchange program between youth of the United States and the Soviet Union. As part of that program, 16 Boy Scouts and leaders visited the Soviet Union and learned about programs and camps for Soviet youth. In exchange, 16 Soviet youth and their leaders visited in the homes of American families to learn of our culture and family life. The BSA has offered to help the USSR get established in the World Scout Bureau.

COMMENDATION PRESENTED

Pope John Paul II was presented the BSA's Distinguished Citizen of the World Commendation for his efforts in behalf of world peace and brotherhood. A custom-made plaque, featuring a medallion-type, three-dimensional profile of the pope was presented to him, at the Vatican by Chief Scout Executive Ben Love.

BIENNIAL MEETING SUCCESSFUL

Nearly 2,600 Scouting leaders attended the 1990 Biennial National Council Meeting in Baltimore, Md., during May to exchange ideas about strengthening marketing and retention efforts in Scouting, to receive training on finance and fundraising, to honor various individuals for their work with the na-

tion's youth, and to hear a distinguished array of nationally known speakers.

EXPLORER CONFERENCE

The University of Colorado campus hosted hundreds of Explorers and Advisors during July at the National Exploring Conference. At the conference, Explorers attended career-related workshops offered by a wide variety of national associations. Areas covered included business, fire and emergency service, science and engineering, health fields, law and government, outdoor adventure, aviation, sea exploring, architecture, and sports.

NEW BOY SCOUT HANDBOOK

The 10th edition of the Boy Scout Handbook was distributed during 1990. This brings the total copies in print to 33,860,000. The excitement of Scouting is found in its action-packed 672 pages. The new book features 900 color photographs and 600 full-color drawings.

NEW SCOUTMASTER HANDBOOK

A new, shorter version of the Scoutmaster Handbook was issued to complement the issuance of the all-new Boy Scout Handbook. Approximately 100 pages shorter than its predecessor, the highly readable Scoutmaster Handbook features full-color photographs to help capture the spirit of Scouting in the 1990s.

WORLD JAMBOREE PLANNED

Regional coordinators worked with council and district scouting leaders to encourage participation in the 17th World Jamboree, to be held August 8-16, 1991, in Korea. Councils and districts were provided informational packets and slide sets to use at world jamboree rallies in promoting participation in this significant Scouting event.

RICKARD H. LEET,

President.

BEN H. LOVE,

Chief Scout Executive.

RESERVEVISTS AND THEIR FAMILIES DESERVE RECOGNITION AND PRAISE

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, it is with pride and great respect that I mention a Reserve unit from the 11th Congressional District that have been deployed for active duty as a result of the war in the Persian Gulf.

These brave men and women have sacrificed a great deal to serve our country and they have answered the call to duty with admirable bravery. Their families, too, have had to make the greatest of all sacrifices by accepting the absence of their loved ones. May their prayers not go unanswered, and may these loyal Americans return home swiftly and safely.

The 814th Army Supply Co., originally deployed from Bloomsburg, PA, was placed on alert status on December 1, 1990, and mobilized on December 6, 1990 to the New Cumberland Army Depot.

The group will provide installation support and will serve as a supply company. The members of this unit have been separated from their families, friends, loved ones, jobs, and homes.

I join with members of our community as well as Americans throughout the country in saluting these unselfish individuals. The hopes and prayers of the entire Nation stand behind them today as they proudly serve the United States of America.

CONGRESSIONAL PAY REFORM AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT OF 1991

HON. JILL L. LONG

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Ms. LONG. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, with a number of original cosponsors, the Congressional Pay Reform and Accountability Act of 1991.

The bill is fairly straightforward and would make three changes to the current procedures by which pay raises are considered by the Congress.

First, a recorded vote would be required in both the House and Senate. This provision would facilitate public understanding of how each elected official stood on salary issues. As many Members may recall, a similar provision was passed during the last Congress as part of the Ethics Reform Act of 1989. That provision, which is contained in public law, requires a vote on pay raises that are recommended as a result of the quadrennial commission procedures. However, no similar vote requirement exists in current law to require a vote on other legislation which could be considered by the Congress. The Congressional Pay Reform and Accountability Act would clean up this situation by requiring a recorded vote on all measures to increase, or adjust, congressional pay.

Second, congressional pay votes would have to be considered independently of other appropriations. This provision would end the practice of combining congressional salary increases with pay adjustments for Federal employees and agency appropriations.

Third, current rates of pay for Members of Congress, as of the date of enactment, would remain frozen until further legislation is considered, and voted upon.

During the last Congress, we made significant progress with regard to the procedures by which congressional pay raises are considered and implemented. In particular, we required that congressional pay raises, for the most part, would not take effect until after the next election. The Congressional Pay Reform and Accountability Act of 1991, if approved, would address some of the unresolved items which still exist.

Mr. Speaker, I am including the bill, and the names of the original cosponsors, in the RECORD following my remarks.

LIST OF COSPONSORS

Mr. PENNY, Mr. DORNAN, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. GALLO, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. MILLER of Ohio, Mr. FAWELL, Mr. RITTER, Mr. ZIMMER, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. ARMEY, Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. COX of California, Mr. RIDGE, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. FIELDS, Ms. MEYERS, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. RAVENEL, and Mr. KOLBE.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Congressional Pay Reform And Accountability Act of 1991".

SEC. 2. CURRENT SALARIES TO CONTINUE UNTIL CHANGED BY LAW.

Section 601(a) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 31) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 601. (a) Until adjusted under section 225 of the Federal Salary Act of 1967 or any other provision of law, the annual rate of pay for—

"(1) each Senator, Member of the House of Representatives, and Delegate to the House of Representatives, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico,

"(2) the President pro tempore of the Senate, the majority leader and the minority leader of the Senate, and the majority leader and the minority leader of the House of Representatives, and

"(3) the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall be the rate payable for each such position as of the date of the enactment of the Congressional Pay Reform and Accountability Act of 1991."

SEC. 3. RECORDED VOTES; SUBJECT MATTER.

(a) RULEMAKING POWER.—Subsection (b) is enacted by the Congress—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the House of Representatives and the Senate, respectively, and as such shall be considered as part of the rules of each House, and such rules shall supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent therewith; and

(2) with full recognition of the constitutional right of such House to change such rules at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of each House.

(b) AMENDMENTS.—(1) Rule VIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives is amended by adding at the end the following:

"4. The yeas and nays shall be considered as ordered when the Speaker puts the question upon final passage or adoption, as the case may be, of any bill or resolution that would adjust, or have the effect of adjusting, the rate of pay of Members.

"5. It shall not be in order in the House to consider any bill or resolution which would be subject to clause 4 if the bill or resolution contains any item which does not relate to adjustment of Members' rates of pay.

"6. The requirements of clauses 4 and 5 shall apply (in the same manner as such clauses apply to a bill or resolution) to any amendment to any bill or resolution previously passed by the House."

(2) Rule XII of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended by adding at the end the following:

"5. The yeas and nays shall be considered as ordered when the Senate orders a final vote on the passage or adoption, as the case may be, of any bill or resolution that would adjust, or have the effect of adjusting, the rate of pay of Members.

"6. It shall not be in order in the Senate to consider any bill or resolution which would be subject to paragraph 5 if the bill or resolution contains any item which does not relate to adjustment of Members' rates of pay.

"7. The requirements of paragraphs 4 and 5 shall apply (in the same manner as such clauses apply to a bill or resolution) to any amendment to any bill or resolution previously passed by the Senate."

LEGION SUPPORT FOR OPERATION DESERT STORM

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I call your attention to a petition which was sent to me by the American Legion, Post No. 79, Zionsville, IN. Submitted to President George Bush, the petition reads:

We the undersigned members of the Zionsville, IN, Post No. 79 American Legion, along with other concerned citizens of the Zionsville, IN area, would like to affirm our total support of your leadership in Operation Desert Storm. We are behind you 100 percent.

Mr. Speaker, this petition contains more than 1,000 signatures. At a time when the media is covering every anti-war protest from San Francisco to Baghdad, it is essential for our troops to know that they do have the support of the American people.

I would like to thank all the officers and members of American Legion Post No. 79 for their time and effort in organizing and gathering the signatures for this petition.

At a time when support and patriotism really needs to be shown, you and your fellow members of Post No. 79 have as always, come through with shining colors! Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I present this petition to the U.S. House of Representatives.

From: Zionsville American Legion, Zionsville, IN.

To: Mr. George Bush, President of the United States of America.

We the undersigned members of the Zionsville, Indiana Post No. 79 American Legion Department of Indiana, along with other concerned citizens of the Zionsville, Indiana area, would like to affirm our total support of your leadership in operation "Desert Storm". We are behind you 100 percent.

Signed by more than 1,000 members.

EARTH DAY 1991 RESOLUTION

HON. DAVID R. OBEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. OBEY. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing an Earth Day 1991 resolution tomorrow along with Mr. PORTER. We invite all Members of the House to join as cosponsors. Last year, a similar resolution passed both Houses on a voice vote.

In 1970, Senator Gaylord Nelson, from my State of Wisconsin, founded Earth Day which was the beginning of what is frequently referred to as the environmental decade.

A key part of the mission of both Earth Day 1970 and the 20th anniversary celebration last year was to afford tens of millions of people the opportunity to express their deep concern about the state of the environment and the condition of the planet Earth.

This year Senator Nelson is chairman of "Earth Day 1991" which has a different mis-

sion—a long-term mission of education aimed at imbuing our society with a guiding conservation ethic. I agree with Senator Nelson that much greater emphasis needs to be placed on environmental education as the key-stone to any successful long-term approach to managing the daunting environmental challenges that confront us. It is my hope that every State will adopt a program requiring environmental education in every school K through 12, as has been done in Wisconsin.

In order to clarify the history and purpose of Earth Day, I urge my colleagues to read the following remarks which were made by Senator Nelson on October 6, 1990 when he spoke at the Catalyst Student Conference at the University of Illinois:

My remarks are titled, Earth Day—Where Do We Go From Here? That, I think, is the right question to ask and you are asking it at this conference. One of the three major objectives of this conference is to "Build on Earth Day."

Since you are going to "Build on Earth Day," it was suggested that a brief story of Earth Day and its purpose might be helpful.

For years prior to Earth Day it had been troubling to me that the critical matter of the state of our environment was, simply, a non-issue in the politics of our country. The President, the Congress, the economic power structure of the country and the press paid almost no attention to this issue which is of such staggering importance to our future. It was clear that until we somehow got this matter into the political arena and until it became part of the national political dialogue, not much would ever be achieved. The puzzling challenge was to think up some dramatic event that would focus national attention on the environment. Finally, in 1962 an idea occurred to me that was, I thought, a virtual clinch to get the environment into the political limelight once and for all.

That idea was to persuade President Kennedy to give national visibility to this issue by going on a nationwide conservation tour spelling out in dramatic language the serious and deteriorating condition of our environment and proposing a comprehensive agenda to begin addressing the problem. No President had ever made such a tour and I was satisfied this would finally force the issue onto the nation's political agenda. The President liked the idea and began his conservation tour in the Fall of 1963. Senators Hubert Humphrey, Gene McCarthy, Joe Clark and I accompanied the President on the first leg of his trip to Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and Minnesota. For many reasons the tour didn't achieve what I had hoped for—it did not succeed in making the environment a national political issue. However, it was the germ of the idea that ultimately flowered into Earth Day. While the President's tour was a disappointment, I continued to hope for some idea that would thrust the environment into the political mainstream. Six years would pass before the idea for Earth Day occurred to me in late July, 1969 while on a conservation speaking tour out West.

At that time, there was a great deal of turmoil on the college campuses over the Vietnam War. Protests called "anti-war teach-ins" were being widely held on campuses across the nation. On a flight from Santa Barbara to the University of California-Berkeley, I read an article on the teach-ins and it suddenly occurred to me, why not have a nationwide teach-in on the environment? That was the origin of Earth Day.

I returned to Washington in early August, raised the funds to get Earth Day started and prepared letters to the 50 Governors and the Mayors of all the major cities explaining the event and requesting that they issue Earth Day Proclamations. I sent an Earth Day article to all of the college newspapers explaining the event and one to Scholastic Magazine which went to most of our grade schools and high schools.

In a speech given in Seattle in September, I formally announced that there would be a national environmental teach-in sometime in the Spring of 1970. The wire services carried the story nationwide. The response was dramatic. It took off like gang busters. Telegrams, letters and telephone inquiries poured in from all over the nation. Using my Senate staff, I ran Earth Day activities out of my office. But by December the movement had expanded so rapidly that it became necessary to open an office in downtown Washington. The movement was growing so fast that my Senate office couldn't continue serving as national clearinghouse for Earth Day inquiries and activities.

After interviewing some 15 or 16 college students, I selected Denis Hayes to manage the Washington Earth Day office and to oversee the organizing of college campuses. For a stipend and expenses, we hired a group of conscientious college students who did an excellent job organizing on college campuses.

Earth Day 1970 achieved what I had hoped for. The objective was to get a nationwide demonstration of concern for the environment so large that it would shake the political establishment out of its lethargy, and finally, force this issue permanently into the political arena. It was a gamble but it worked. An estimated twenty million people participated in peaceful demonstrations all across the country. Ten thousand grade schools and high schools, two thousand colleges and one thousand communities were involved.

It was truly an astonishing grassroots explosion. The people cared and Earth Day became the first opportunity they ever had to join in a nation-wide demonstration to send a big message to the politicians—a message to tell them to wake up and do something.

It worked because of the spontaneous, enthusiastic response at the grassroots. Nothing like it had ever happened before. While our organizing on college campuses was very well done, the thousands of events in our schools and communities were self-generated at the local level. We had neither the time nor resources to organize the ten thousand grade schools and high schools and one thousand communities that participated. They simply organized themselves. That was the remarkable thing that became Earth Day.

Don't ever forget—if you want to move the nation to make hard decisions on important issues, the grassroots is the source of power. With it you can do anything—without it, nothing.

If we are going to move the nation to an environmentally sustainable economy, you and that young generation right behind you are going to have to do it—and I think you will.

ESTONIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. JOHN MILLER

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. MILLER of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise to speak out once again for the freedom and independence of the Baltic States. February 24 is Estonian Independence Day. A year ago, we all hoped that we were celebrating the last Estonian Independence Day in which Estonia was not independent. Sadly, despite some dramatic progress, Estonia continues to be illegally occupied by the Soviet Union.

Seventy-three years after its declaration of independence and more than 50 years after Soviet tanks rolled in, Estonia's future and the very survival of the Estonian people remain threatened by the Soviet Union.

The United States, and all democratic governments, can and must play an important role in working to help the Estonian people regain their freedom. We must continue our policy of never recognizing the Soviet occupation and annexation of the three Baltic States. We must pressure and encourage the Soviet Central Government to negotiate in good faith the withdrawal of their troops, allowing a legal, democratic Estonian Government to emerge.

Ultimately, the fate of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania is both a symbol and a measure of freedom and democracy, both of which are now at risk everywhere in the Soviet Union. Indeed, unwavering Western support for the restoration of independence to all three Baltic nations will help promote continued democratization and reform in the Soviet Union itself, by underscoring our commitment to these processes. Lasting peace and stability cannot be achieved so long as the Soviets continue to hold by force three European nations whose people have clearly and peacefully expressed their will to be free.

INTRODUCTION OF THE WOMEN AND ALCOHOL RESEARCH EQUITY ACT OF 1991

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to increase funding at the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism [NIAAA] by an additional \$23 million for research on alcohol and women. Alcohol dependence and abuse will cost the nation \$136.3 billion in 1990, and the \$117 million spent on research at NIAAA is altogether too little of a research commitment. What is worse is the fact that of that \$117 million, only 5.8 percent or about \$7 million was spent on alcohol research related to women. My legislation would commit additional funding to NIAAA and direct that funding to such issues.

Mr. Speaker, the findings section of this legislation dramatically illustrates the extent of this problem. In the United States, women continue to be underrepresented in treatment

programs. Women make up less than 25 percent of all publicly funded alcohol treatment admissions and about 30 percent of treatment admissions for other drug dependencies although women make up an estimated 50 percent of the total alcohol and drug dependent population. Alcohol use by pregnant women is the leading known cause of mental retardation in newborns. Most treatment programs do not provide child care or adequate alternatives for women entering treatment.

Mr. Speaker, the death rate of female alcoholics is 50 to 100 percent higher than for male alcoholics. Recent research indicates that women experience greater physiological damage from alcohol consumption than do men, and the negative effects of drinking show up earlier in women than do men. Alcohol consumption may be associated with an increased risk for breast cancer. Yet, Mr. Speaker, very little is being done by the Federal Government to investigate these and other problems. This is tragic because 90 percent of all biomedical research conducted in this country depends on Federal support.

Mr. Speaker, in light of the human and economic costs of alcoholism and alcohol abuse in our Nation, the increased commitment required by this legislation is but a small price to pay. I urge all of my colleagues to support this vital legislation.

GIVE THE GIFT OF LIFE—
ENCOURAGE ORGAN DONATION

HON. RICHARD J. DURBIN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation along with approximately 20 of my colleagues that will encourage organ donation through a highly cost-effective campaign of public education.

The importance and success of organ transplantation was highlighted last fall when the Nobel Prize for Medicine was awarded to two American doctors who pioneered the use of transplants to treat the severely ill.

Organ transplantation is an American medical success story. What was once a futuristic, daring approach to life-threatening diseases is now an accepted part of the practice of medicine. It is now possible to transplant about 25 different types of organs and tissues from people of all age groups. Thousands of people gain a new lease on life every year because of a successful organ transplant.

The most common tragedy in organ transplantation is not the patient who receives a transplant and dies, but the patient who has to wait too long and dies before a suitable organ can be found. The demand for organs greatly exceeds the supply. More than 20,000 people are currently waiting for an organ transplant and over 500 of those are children. One-third of the Americans on waiting lists for a new heart or liver die before an organ donor can be found. More than 16,000 people must have kidney dialysis while they wait for a kidney to become available.

Death is always a tragedy, and when it happens suddenly or because of an accident it is

even more difficult to cope with. However, it is important for people to realize that something good can come from this kind of tragedy; they can give the gift of life.

Many opportunities to utilize organs are lost due to the public's hesitance to authorize organ donation either for themselves or their family members who die. Only about 20 percent of the 20,000 to 25,000 brain deaths that occur in the United States each year result in organ donation.

The legislation I am introducing would direct the Treasury Department to enclose with each income tax refund check mailed in 1992 an insert card that encourages organ donation. The insert would include a detachable organ donor card and a message encouraging people to sign and carry the card and let their families know about their willingness to be an organ donor. It also encourages family members to request or authorize organ donation if the occasion arises.

Even if a person signs an organ donor card, their next of kin must still authorize the donation. That is why it is essential that people who wish to donate organs inform their family members of their wishes.

Inserting this appeal with IRS refund checks poses no logistical problems for the Treasury Department, because such inserts are not a new idea. For example, last year's refund checks were accompanied by an appeal to buy a special commemorative coin. There is no reason why the mailing of 1992 refund checks should not include a life-giving message about organ donation.

If an insert card is provided with every income tax refund check, approximately 80 million households will be reached. According to the Financial Management Service of the Treasury Department, designing, printing, and including the cards with income tax refund checks would cost approximately \$500,000.

The population that would receive these cards is a very appropriate target population for an appeal regarding organ donation. For most transplants, the best organ donors are those between the ages of 15 and 65. The people who receive income tax refund checks tend to be adults rather than children, and younger than retirement age rather than senior citizens. They tend to be in the prime ages for organ donation themselves, and are often the next of kin for others who are in the prime ages for organ donation. Therefore, this appeal will reach a very appropriate group in a highly cost-effective manner.

Every 30 minutes, someone new is added to the national transplant waiting list. By increasing public awareness and encouraging discussion, I believe this legislation could increase the number of donors, thus decreasing the number of people who die while waiting for transplants.

The bill has the support of the National Kidney Foundation and the United Network for Organ Sharing. I urge my colleagues to join them and me by cosponsoring this measure and encouraging all Americans to "give the gift of life."

THE BALTICS QUESTION

HON. ALBERT G. BUSTAMANTE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. BUSTAMANTE. Mr. Speaker, I participated in a Helsinki Commission fact-finding trip to the Baltics and Moscow. The delegation was led by my friend from Maryland, Representative STENY HOYER, chairman of the Commission. I wish to commend chairman Hoyer for his outstanding leadership. Under his able direction, we had an opportunity to meet with Baltic as well as Soviet leaders. From these meetings we gained a balanced perspective and greater understanding of this very complex issue.

As a result of this trip, I have become more convinced than ever that the pursuit of freedom is a force ultimately stronger than tanks and guns. It is quickly apparent to anyone who visits the Baltics that freedom will eventually triumph. Whether this will be achieved through more bloodshed or through peaceful negotiations is up to the Kremlin leadership. The Baltic leaders have chosen a nonviolent course to freedom which is rightfully theirs. The course President Gorbachev and his advisors decide to follow in responding to the Baltic quest for independence will have an effect on United States-Soviet relations far beyond this one issue.

As I visited the sites in Riga and Vilnius where innocent people were gunned down for simply exercising their right to determine their future—a right the Soviet Union committed itself to honor when it signed the Helsinki Accords in 1975—I understood why not only the people of the Baltics but Soviet citizens as well feel betrayed by the apparent reversal of Perestroika.

In Vilnius as I walked through barricades protecting the Lithuanian Parliament building from Soviet troops and spoke with President Landsbergis and the democratically elected members of the Lithuanian Parliament, it was difficult to comprehend how President Gorbachev, the advocate of reform, could allow such a situation to exist.

I was very impressed by my meetings with President Gorbunovs of Latvia and President Ruutel of Estonia. Despite the tragic events in Lithuania their end goal of independence remains absolute.

It was extremely disturbing to meet with the head of the Latvian Communist Party, Mr. Rubricks and listen to his hardline approach to the Baltic issue. In Moscow, it was even more chilling to hear the chairman of the Supreme Soviet's Committee on Nationalities, Mr. Nishanov, suggest that the Moscow Ministry of Interior had no control over Soviet troops in Lithuania. If Moscow and Gorbachev are not in control, who is?

It was clear in Moscow, after meeting with Boris Yeltsin, President of the Russian Republic, that he and the leaders of several other republics are determined to proceed with the reforms President Gorbachev set in motion. The question on everyone's mind is can President Gorbachev carry through with the democratic revolution he began. Only he and his advisors know the answer to that. But it is critical that

we in the United States encourage the continuation of democratization in the Soviet Union by supporting those who are, through actions, not rhetoric, taking concrete steps to accomplish true democratic reforms which will bring about governments accountable to the people.

The peoples of the Baltic States have already taken those steps. The United States administration should reflect the courage of the Baltic citizens by increasing pressure on the central government in Moscow to recognize the Baltics as free independent states. I believe history will ultimately judge Mr. Gorbachev the reformer on how well he stood the test of genuine Democracy in action in the Baltics. The question is: Can he and will he measure up to the challenge?

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS MRS. FRANCES E. PHILLIPS

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join me in honoring the long and dedicated career of Mrs. Frances E. Phillips.

The retirement of Frances Phillips marks the end of 27 years of dedicated and selfless service to the Genesee County Department of Social Services. In addition to raising a family and completing her college education, Mrs. Phillips was a committed worker in the department of social services, who gained the respect and admiration of her colleagues.

During her tenure as a social worker, Mrs. Phillips also found the time to serve our community in other capacities. Over the years, she has served on committees to help shape several community groups, including the Valley Area Agency on Aging, the Michigan Council of Social Service Workers, Region 5 Hospital Review, and the Flint Run Commission. Mrs. Phillips has also acted as a liaison in the Flint area for the department of social services. She has spoken to many community groups, such as the Cooperative Extension Service, Voluntary Action Center, Mott Community College, and the University of Michigan.

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to honor someone who has done so much to improve the quality of life for the residents of the Flint community. Mrs. Frances E. Phillips has had an enormously successful career, and she has upheld the highest tradition of public service. We in the Flint area are deeply indebted to Frances Phillips for her efforts on behalf of those who are the most vulnerable in our society. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed an honor and privilege to pay tribute to this highly regarded woman on her retirement.

CONGRESSMAN TOM COLEMAN
SPEAKS TO NAICU

HON. WILLIAM D. FORD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. FORD of Michigan. Mr. Speaker. On February 7, 1991, Congressman TOM COLEMAN spoke to the annual meeting of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities in Washington, DC. Congressman COLEMAN is the Ranking Minority Member of the Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education; and his remarks focused on the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act. Congressman COLEMAN's address is a very thoughtful and constructive review of many of the most significant issues of this reauthorization, and I look forward to working together on this very important legislative effort in this Congress. I commend his remarks to my colleagues.

SPEECH BY HON. E. THOMAS COLEMAN BEFORE THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INDEPENDENT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, FEBRUARY 7, 1991

I am very happy to be with you this morning to speak in general terms about the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act during this Congress.

BUDGET

This week you have witnessed the annual ritual of submitting the budget by the administration and the obligatory Congressional reactions. These comments and criticisms are particularly entertaining when the two branches of Government are politically divided.

Having made this disclaimer, I shall attempt, in what objectivity I can conjure to say a few words about the major 1992 budgetary recommendation, of particular relevance to private 4-year colleges.

Raising the Pell Grant from \$2,400 to \$3,700, but altering the award rules to target the Pell Grant on families with incomes less than \$10,000. Presently, the Pell is capped at 60 percent of the cost of attendance. The percentage of need financed by the department's new formulas would be roughly 80 percent for families with incomes up to \$10,000 and 30 percent for families with incomes exceeding \$30,000. This would obviously disadvantage high-cost institutions. However, students at your institutions would benefit from the Pell merit-based grant for academically talented students.

You will probably like the increased Stafford loan limits from \$2,625 to \$3,500 for first and second year students, and from \$4,000 to \$5,000 for third and fourth year undergraduates. SLS limits would be increased from \$4,000 to \$6,000 for undergraduates and \$4,000 to \$10,000 for graduate students.

But overall, there would be cuts of 700,000 awards in Perkins, college work study and SEOG's (supplemental grants). A reduction of 1 million, if you include changes in Pell Grants.

To a great extent, reauthorization began with the dramatic changes made in the Stafford Student Loan Program by the last two omnibus budget reconciliation bills. Two years ago, substantial changes were made in eligibility for supplemental loans for students, reducing the loan volume by 65 percent in the proprietary school sector, and 46 percent program-wide.

Last year, Congress made a number of substantive, far-reaching legislative changes in the Stafford Loan Program. We extended the 3 day delayed disbursement to all first-year undergraduate borrowers of student loans; required third-party testing of ability-to-benefit students; authorized institutions to limit eligibility for loans and loan amounts; and eliminated from the Student Loan Program, schools with default rates in excess of 35 percent in fiscal years 1991 and 1992 and those with a rate of over 30 percent in 1993 and beyond.

We made those changes because, default costs amount to over two billion dollars annually and represent the third highest expenditure by the Department of Education. The annual report by the inspector general of the Department of Education rates the Student Loan Program as being "more vulnerable to waste, fraud, and abuse than in any other time." Certainly, the Senate hearings, chaired by Senator Nunn, confirm this bleak assessment. Two school owners took the fifth amendment when questioned about their education operations and their management of Federal student aid programs. Another former school owner was brought into the hearing manacled, from a Federal prison, to detail the ease with which he defrauded the Federal Government, taxpayers, and the law enforcement of Federal officials.

It is not then surprising that OMB placed the student aid programs on its "list of high risk" programs that threaten—along with the savings and loan bailout and the HUD scandal—to cost taxpayers billions of dollars unless serious management weaknesses are corrected.

My point, in detailing these changes, is that many fundamental changes in law, dealing specifically with the problem of defaults in the Stafford Student Loan Program, have been enacted. And, I hope that these measures, dictated by the budget process, will enable us—indeed, free us—to deal with all of the student aid programs in a thoughtful, comprehensive manner; not just from the perspective of defaults.

However, program, "accountability" will be one of the central themes of reauthorization. We must ask ourselves—how well are our Federal student aid programs working? How can the Federal Government provide incentives for broadened access to higher education, and simultaneously improve retention and increase quality education for students at postsecondary institutions?

In 1991, we need to take a critical look at the student aid programs which were originally written in the Higher Education Act in 1965. These programs remain basically unchanged since the early 1970's. There is increasing concern by members of the Education and Labor Committee that these programs have become strained beyond their capacity, and there is a growing feeling that these programs no longer meet the needs of students adequately.

Middle income students, for whom the Guaranteed Student Loan Program was originally intended, are inadequately served by the Stafford Program and are, at best, only marginally supported by the Pell Grant Program and other campus-based aid programs. High default rates, which serve, I think, as indicators of lost educational opportunity, call into question how well these programs even serve many of the economically disadvantaged students.

Both chairman Bill Ford and I agree that this reauthorization provides the opportunity for a comprehensive re-evaluation and re-thinking of the basic structure of Title IV

Student Aid Programs. Focusing on expanding access to postsecondary education, but asking the question "access to what?" One of the central tasks of reauthorization will be reducing default costs while maintaining increasingly needed job training opportunities for non-traditional, low-income, and minority students.

For good or ill, the Stafford Loan Program has become the central engine driving Federal student aid, providing roughly 12 billion dollars in leveraged capital to 4 million students attending some 3500 institutions of higher education and 5000 proprietary schools. Given the budgetary constraints within which Congress will operate in the coming years, it will be tempting to continue to fine tune a program which provides so much aid at a cost of about 40 cents on the dollar to the Federal Government.

However, due in part to the growing administrative and regulatory complexity of the current system and new budget scoring rules for entitlement programs. The concept of direct lending by the Federal Government has gained increasing attention, in recent months in the administration and on the hill. Due to new scoring rules which track subsidy costs, a direct loan program could have \$1.5 to \$2 billion in costs annually. Should Congress move in this direction, institutions will certainly play an increased role in the management of this program, serving as lenders to enrolled students.

Congress must address the fundamental imbalance between grants and loans. The Pell Grant, which should be the foundation of all Federal need-based assistance programs, has declined 16 percent in constant dollars since 1980. Additionally, grants as a percentage of all students assistance have also declined during the past decade, dropping from roughly one-half of a student's aid package in 1980 to less than 30 percent in 1989. I am sure that I am telling you nothing new, given that roughly only 20 percent of Pell dollars go to the independent collegiate sector.

What effect does dependence on loans, and the high level of student indebtedness, have on completion rates? On the student's willingness to incur even higher levels of indebtedness by attending graduate or professional schools? To what extent does this indebtedness affect career choices, driving graduate students toward shorter-term job training programs and college graduates toward higher paying occupations, rather than toward teaching and other areas where our Nation will be facing critical shortages in the coming decades?

The administration's plan to raise Pell Grants from \$2400 to \$3700 is a move in the right direction, but it comes at the expense of families with incomes above \$10,000—slightly below poverty-level for a family of three. But as I said earlier, families with incomes exceeding \$30,000 would have the percentage of need financed the department's new formulas will be dropped to 30 percent.

One of my goals in reauthorization will be expanding eligibility for middle-income families. During the last two Congresses, I introduced legislation which would remove from need analysis a value of a family's home and family-owned farm assets. Such non-liquid assets should never have been calculated as a resource to pay the costs of a college education. Middle income families bear a disproportionate burden of the taxes. They need assistance in meeting the rising costs of a college education, which now equals what most middle income families paid for their first home. Furthermore, participation by

middle income families will strengthen the political base for Federal student aid programs.

I know that the chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, Bill Ford, is interested in expanding the Pell Grant program for the first year of postsecondary education, reserving loans for final years or possibly the last half of an educational or training program. Such an approach is very attractive, given that students would incur no debt during the critical first 2 years in college. Such a proposal would substantially eliminate the problem of loan defaults.

But, given the budgetary constraints under which we will operate in the coming years, we will have a difficult time increasing the maximum Pell Grant to \$5,000, which roughly equals the current Pell maximum of \$2,300 and the maximum loan amount of \$2,625 for the first 2 years of undergraduate study.

I want to emphasize the point that the parameters of reauthorization will be set by spending caps in discretionary programs, which, in effect, mean that we are in a zero-sum game with student aid programs. To expand Pell will mean transferring funds from other discretionary budget accounts, such as the Perkins Loans Program, SEOG, and college work study. The department's fiscal year 1992 budget recommendations confirm this "zero-sum" context for choices. Even entitlement growth will be limited at annual baselines, determined by inflation and demographics of the recipient population.

Additionally, until we have insured program integrity and accountability, reducing loan defaults by front-ending aid with grants will be an accounting shift of Federal losses. Giving higher grants to students who cannot benefit from an educational program, or who attend a school which offers a substandard academic or training program is not access worthy of the name.

Still, the idea of increasing grant awards deserves our consideration, and I look forward to working with our new chairman in finding innovative ways to making a quality education a reality for students who need increased grant assistance.

Earlier, I mentioned the need to focus on retention of students at postsecondary institutions. Legislation passed in the last Congress, "The Student Right To Know and Campus Security Act," is, I think, a barometer of Congress' growing frustration with such poor completion rates. This legislation requires the reporting of graduation and placement rates for all postsecondary institutions. With the goal of improving educational quality, such "outcomes assessment" would help in reforming the process for approving institutional eligibility for Federal student aid programs.

Clearly, Congress must reform the current "triad" of accreditation, State licensure, and department certification. We need much stronger institutional "accountability," focusing, in addition to default rates, on outcomes like retention, graduation, and job placement rates. Assessing outcomes will provide objective criteria for focusing on educational quality in the department's certification and eligibility process.

We need to look at student aid programs which encourage entry into postsecondary educational programs, but do little to encourage retention or degree attainment. One possible approach would be to give institutions incentives to retain students by providing additional student aid funds for the number of student aid recipients who maintain enrollment as sophomores, juniors or seniors.

Another fundamental goal in reauthorization will be making college affordable for a broad range of students. College costs have consistently outpaced inflation for the past decade. For the 1991-1992 academic year, tuition and living expenses are projected to average over \$7,000 at public 4-year institutions, and over \$16,000 at private colleges and universities.

I want to make it clear that colleges bear a responsibility in curbing tuition increases. The lengthening number of years required to complete an undergraduate degree combined with steadily—and many think unreasonably—increasing college costs has implications for program cost containment and erodes the credibility of higher education when you lobby for needed increases in student aid programs.

One of the more disturbing side-effects of the 1980's squeeze on education money has been able to drive the top and bottom tiers of higher education farther apart. To what extent are we developing a two-tiered higher education system? High-priced, mostly private colleges, attended by those who can afford the tuitions or by those who are awarded full scholarships; and lower-cost, mostly public institutions, which are attended by middle- and lower-income students, squeezed by increased costs.

Parents bear a responsibility for helping to meet the expenses of their children's education. However, the current needs analysis provides too many disincentives for parents to save for their children's education. A family's savings reduce the amount of Federal and institutional aid available, under current needs analysis formulas. Further, borrowing for education is heavily subsidized or funds are made available at attractive rates through loans to parents. Is it any wonder then that dependence on borrowing has grown, while reliance on savings has not?

Clearly, changes in the tax codes are beyond the jurisdiction of the education and labor committee. But in the long term, the Federal Government must provide incentives for families to save. The current provision which exempts from taxation the interest income on U.S. savings bonds which are used for college needs to be expanded.

In closing, I would like to speak about the underlying context of reauthorization. Stresses in our student aid programs, I think, reflect the stresses in postsecondary education's response to the changing needs and demographics of our society. The fastest growing segment in postsecondary education is the so-called "non-traditional" student, older than the 18-24 year-old cohort, often minority and female. By the year 2020, demographic projections indicate that only one-in-five of the entering workforce will be a white male. The expansion of the proprietary school sector—enrolling approximately 3 million students in job training programs—reflects these demographic trends.

Many of the educational problems of non-traditional students are rooted in the massive, structural problems of our elementary and secondary schools. Dropout rates in high schools, particularly for minorities, are simply appalling, and those who do graduate, too often leave school without basic literacy skills.

One of the fundamental questions of this reauthorization needs to be "To what extent are title IV Federal student aid programs going to be primary sources of funding for job-training programs?" The Department of Labor has recently issued a regulation requiring the "front-ending" of JTPA tuition assistance with Pell Grants, and given the

"Zero-Sum" game of discretionary program funding, we will see additional attempts to use title IV programs, especially the entitlement program, for purposes which should be served by job training and adult education programs.

In summary, this authorization promises to ask brave and new questions about how Federal higher education policy is serving the needs of Americans who must function in a much tougher and competitive world. At the same time, we must face the fact that, in the near term, we face severe budgetary limitations which will influence how we translate priorities into practical choices. I look forward to a close working relationship with Bill Ford and we intend to move a bi-partisan reauthorization bill through the House. I welcome the participation of private colleges and universities in this process, and I look forward to working with Dick Rosser, Julianne Thift, and Linda Berkshire who do a superb job on your behalf in Washington. I will be happy to answer questions.

SUPPORT FOR CENTRAL FLORIDA'S EFFORTS TO HOST THE WORLD CUP GAMES IN 1994

HON. JIM BACCHUS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. BACCHUS. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to lend my support and enthusiastic endorsement for central Florida's bid to host the World Cup—the championship of soccer—in 1994. Bigger than the Olympics, the World Cup is the world's largest single sports spectacle. Every 4 years, 116 countries compete for the title of World Cup Champion, 1994 will be the first year the United States has ever hosted this prestigious international event.

Central Florida is currently competing with 28 other locations around the country to host the 1994 World Cup games. Our community support is building to meet the challenge of welcoming the rest of the world to the No. 1 tourist destination spot on the globe.

If the 1990's are the decade of global outreach, central Florida could not have invented a more effective calling card than the World Cup games. Central Florida's business community is beginning to realize that it is standing on the brink of an unprecedented 3-year worldwide economic development and marketing tool.

As a former trade negotiator, I can tell you that the magnitude of the event alone has the potential to create a significant ripple effect for our region for years to come. Each of the 52 World Cup matches will have an international television audience five times the size of our Super Bowl. The cumulative audience for the World Cup, from first game to last, is more than 25 billion.

I generously lend my support to bringing the World Cup to the Orlando area in 1994—a once in a lifetime opportunity for the citizens of central Florida.

HON. WILLIAM H. NATCHER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to join with the 387,000 members of the FFA as they celebrate National FFA Week with the theme: "FFA—Leadership for a Growing Planet."

FFA is a vocational student organization for high school students enrolled in agricultural education courses in public high schools and area vocational education centers. FFA members in more than 7,000 chapters have organized events and activities to create awareness of, and support for, agricultural education and FFA.

In my home State of Kentucky, 11,825 members in 147 chapters participated in FFA activities during the 1989-90 school year, and over 1,000 FFA members and teachers attended a week of leadership training at the Kentucky FFA Leadership Training Center in Hardinsburg, KY.

Each FFA chapter is encouraged to participate in at least one community service activity during the school year. In the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, which I have the privilege of representing in the U.S. Congress, several chapters received honors. The Spencer County chapter was a national contest entry for the Building Our American Communities and Chapter Safety Programs.

The Breckinridge County, Spencer County, Apollo, Barren County, and Daviess County chapters received gold awards as State FFA winners. Eddie Beals (Apollo), Brent McLimore (Daviess County), Melissa Lowe (Barren County), Alan Jones (Franklin-Simpson), John Denner (Breckinridge County), Kenneth Ann Morris (East Hardin), Chris Young (Grayson County), and Eric Sweazy (Spencer County) received area award plaques.

The Apollo, Daviess County, Barren County, Franklin-Simpson, Breckinridge County, and East Hardin chapters were honored as superior chapters in the State FFA Chapter Safety Program.

Daniel Fisher (Allen County), Jay Campbell (Nelson County), and Mike T. Stevens (Spencer County) were selected as Regional Star State Members in Production. Bart C. Stinson (Franklin-Simpson) and Walter Todd Butler (Breckinridge County) were selected as Regional Star State Agribusinessmen for 1990. All of these honorees received their State degrees at the National FFA Convention this past November.

I am very pleased that 66 FFA members from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky were recognized as 1990 State Farmer degree candidates. They are Christopher Shea Bray, Clint Williams, Daniel Fisher, Gregory Scott Cook, Jarrod Scott Shirley, Jimmy Neal Gardner, Justin Keith Marsh, Michael Kelly Ransome, Amanda Gillon, Janet Kaye Bragg, Max Kinslow, Tommy Daryl Bartley, Amy Jo DeJarnette, Charlotte Lind Mattson, Debbie L. Winchell, Donna Maria Blevins, Dreama Reams, Patricia Joy Taul, Quince Dyer, Tessa Stuart Foote, Walter Todd

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Butler, Charles E. Stivers, John Foster, Kimberly J. Wheeler, Bart C. Stinson, Chad Konow, Jerry Wayne Goodrum, Jr., Kevin David Jernigan, Chad Howard, Jamie Lindsey, Gerald J. Cox, Kenneth C. Logsdon, Mitchel L. Logsdon, Shane Butler, Terry Gaddie, Chris Thompson, John Howard Gentry, Stephen Sprowls, Charles G. Flanagan, Joyce Ann Jones, Brian Lee Stevens, Curtis Lewis Reid, Jay Campbell, Karen Hahn, Kevin Bobblett, Susan Marie Douglas, Timmy Joe Benham, Charles David Rogers, Dewey Michael Drake, Gwendolynn Sue Lucas, Troy Long, Dale Goodlett, Eric Sweazy, Jill Coulter, Johnny Manning, Mike T. Stevens, Tracy Tindle, Troy D. Goode, Matt Pendleton, Paul B. Wolfe, Shaun E. Miller, Jerry L. Willis, L. Dow Rasdall, Tim Gravit, Travis Young, Jenny Graves, Scotty Dale Janes, and Peter C. Binkley.

At the 63d National FFA Convention held November 8-10, 1990, 1,056 members were awarded with American FFA degrees. This is one of the highest laurels the FFA can bestow and I am proud of the nine FFA members in the Second Congressional District of Kentucky who received this honor: Neysa M. Call of Glendale, Allen K. Charlton of Bowling Green, William D. Cowles of Oakland, Mark Crabtree of Utica, Keith A. Crump of Bowling Green, Steven L. Hinton of Hardinsburg, James K. King of Franklin, Kevin Trunell of Utica, and Gregory L. Willoughby of Scottsville.

The Spencer County chapter was recognized for the National Chapter Safety Program (gold) and the Building Our American Communities Program (bronze). Other chapters recognized at the National FFA Convention for the National Chapter Awards included Breckinridge County (gold), Spencer County (silver), and Apollo, Barren County, Daviess County, and East Hardin Chapters (bronze).

L. Dow Rasdall of Smiths Grove was a national winner in the Proficiency Awards (beef production) and as part of the award, he will travel to Europe this summer.

The following FFA members from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky received medal awards in the National FFA Judging Contests at the national convention: Jason Dupin, Beth Henderson (silver emblem), Ryan McGary (bronze emblem) in farm business management; Don Paul Stovall (bronze emblem) in livestock; Angela Montgomery (gold emblem), Cindy Driskell (silver emblem), and Jeff Goodlett (bronze emblem) in meats.

Honorary American FFA degrees were bestowed upon Billy H. Stout of Taylorsville, Jerry W. Coleman of Owensboro, Mike Hughes of Bowling Green, and Johnny R. Story of Owensboro at the National FFA Convention. Also, national FFA alumni were recognized and the Apollo chapter was honored as an outstanding affiliate and was ranked gold.

Neysa Gail of Glendale, who is one of the Kentucky Association FFA officers (vice president), served as a delegate to the convention and Jeremy Hinton of Sonora played in the National FFA Band.

I am extremely proud, not only of the FFA members in the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, but of all the FFA members across our country. I know of no group of young people accomplishing more in the field

of agriculture than the members of FFA. At this time I would like to commend the FFA members for their past achievements and wish them continued success in all their future endeavors.

PENALIZING BLIND AND HANDICAPPED EMPLOYEES IN SHELTERED WORKSHOPS FOR WORKING OVERTIME TO SUPPLY TROOPS IN THE PERSIAN GULF**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation, together with the chairman of the Government Operations Committee, Mr. CONYERS; the ranking minority member, Mr. HORTON; ranking minority member of the Employment and Housing Subcommittee, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN; and other members of the Employment and Housing Subcommittee, which I chair. The legislation would eliminate the penalty paid by workers who are blind and handicapped who earn more than the government-allowed cap for Social Security Disability Insurance and Medicare due to overtime work required to meet military contracts for supplies used in the Persian Gulf.

This morning at a subcommittee hearing, members listened to several blind and handicapped workers who produce supplies for the military under a 50-year-old program called the Javits-Wagner-O'Day Act [JWOD]. JWOD encourages sheltered workshops for the blind and handicapped to bid on Federal facilities for supplies and services. Over \$350 million in contract supplies and services are made and performed by JWOD workers each year—from building maintenance at Federal facilities to the manufacture of canteens and duffel bags. Up to 9000 blind and handicapped workers are employed at JWOD workshops; workers who might not have an opportunity to work at all if it were not for JWOD contracts.

More than 70 percent of JWOD contracts are with the military, and those contracts have been accelerated because of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. In order to meet contract demands, some workshops have added double and triple shifts, and employees are being asked to work overtime. The dilemma for these workers is that with overtime income, they lose eligibility for Social Security Disability Insurance and Medicare.

One blind worker who testified before the subcommittee today has two children in the service in the Persian Gulf. She wants to work to help supply the military services, and her children, but has to face the loss of her own disability income and health care coverage if she puts in needed overtime work.

The legislation I am introducing today would address the problem which is unique to our current actions in the gulf.

My bill is a simple one, with bipartisan support. It provides a temporary waiver on the Social Security Disability Insurance and Medicare income cap for those blind and handicapped workers who exceed the allowed monthly income because of overtime work performed

under a Desert Shield or Desert Storm contract. Both the President's Committee on Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped and the Social Security Administration were supportive of this proposal at this morning's hearing, and pledged to cooperate with Congress to make this legislation workable. With the introduction of my bill a first step has been taken. I urge my colleagues to give consideration to this bill in an expeditious fashion so that blind and handicapped workers can resolve their catch-22 situation quickly.

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE NEEDED

HON. JOHN F. REED

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I introduced legislation on behalf of myself and Mr. MACHTELY that would allow the Federal Government to assist States suffering severe hardships due to the collapse of a private deposit insurance fund. These two bills were previously introduced in the U.S. Senate by Senator JOHN CHAFEE.

On New Year's Day, the Governor of Rhode Island declared a banking emergency and closed 45 credit unions and banks in the State, freezing 300,000 personal accounts. Nearly one quarter of the Rhode Island population had their accounts frozen. This financial shock sent tremors throughout the entire State, paralyzing many businesses and thousands of individuals.

The State has assumed responsibility and taken action. Gov. Bruce Sundlun has created an assistance plan called the Depositors Economic Protection Corp. [DEPCO]. This plan would repay depositors up to \$100,000 over a period of 2½ years. The State has taken the most important first step and assumed responsibility, but complimentary Federal assistance is in order. No State should be forced to shoulder alone such a tremendous burden in these difficult economic times.

The situation in Rhode Island also should serve as a significant warning to other States around the country. Private firms still insure more than \$22 billion of deposits at credit unions, banks and S&L's in more than 20 States. These States cannot afford to sit idly by as the situation in Rhode Island unfolds. They could be faced with similar situations in the near future as the national and regional economies continue to decline.

It is important that the Congress take a good hard look at the situation in Rhode Island in order to ensure that it does not happen in other States. And, just as importantly, a Federal legislative framework is needed to provide assistance for depositors who may find themselves in this situation.

The legislation I am introducing today is necessary not only to provide assistance and stability to the depositors in Rhode Island but also to States with increasing deficits and troubled financial institutions.

The first bill, the Financial Assistance to Institutions Reform Act, or FAIR Act, gives States access to an emergency loan fund administered by the U.S. Treasury Department.

The States would submit a comprehensive recovery plan to the Treasury Department for its review. States selected as recipients of these funds would be required to secure Federal insurance coverage through the FDIC or the NCUA upon the reopening of the institutions. The depositors would receive up to \$100,000 per account, the same amount provided by the Federal Government.

These loans would be paid back over a 10-year period. This act is designed to provide a quick infusion of money to cover depositors accounts up to \$100,000.

The second bill, the Qualified Depositor Protection Bond Act, would allow a State or State agency to issue tax-exempt qualified depositor protection bonds. This type of bond is purposely limited in its application; its purpose is to use the proceeds to repay depositors with accounts frozen in closed institutions.

The situation in Rhode Island should not be viewed as an isolated case that can afford to be ignored. This legislation is not a proposed bailout, but rather a precedent for temporary financial assistance to help the State and depositors. I urge my colleagues to consider this legislation in light of the situation in many of your States.

INTRODUCTION OF A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PERTAINING TO SMALL BUSINESS ADVOCACY

HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce a resolution long needed by America's small businesses. Given the ever-increasing role of these firms in this Nation's economy, ensuring that their voice is heard in the halls of Government is critical. Often, it is the big firm employing hundreds, with millions of dollars in sales, that has the resources necessary to influence decisions and protect its interests in Washington. What's best for the United States and its workers, however, may not be served properly by this process.

Today, according to the U.S. Small Business Administration, nearly 98 percent of all U.S. firms are classified as small. Following the massive growth of these concerns in the 1980's, during which time they increased by over 40 percent, 6 out of every 10 workers in the United States are now employed in a small firm. In addition, these firms created nearly two-thirds of all new jobs during the robust economic expansion of the last decade and now account for over 40 percent of the gross national product. And, to further demonstrate the diligence and creativity of the small entrepreneurs who endeavor to make the American dream a reality, it is these individuals who generate over 55 percent of all innovations introduced into the marketplace annually. Clearly, these businesses are the engine for long-term economic growth.

Armed with these facts, it should be clear we need to ensure that those firms which, because of their size, lack the resources to influence deliberations in Washington, have representation in critical Federal agencies. Too

often, decisions made here, especially those that increase paperwork and other reporting requirements, are enacted with little or no opportunity for small firms to air their concerns. The full weight of these decisions, especially regulations, are often too much for small firms to bear, and they frequently increase the number of small business bankruptcies, failures, and shutdowns.

Specifically, this proposal urges the President to consider and appoint, to positions important in the policymaking process, individuals who have dedicated their lives to creating, operating, or assisting small businesses. Ideally, these positions would include, but not be limited to, the Department of Treasury, the Office of Management and Budget, the President's Council of Economic Advisers, the Federal Trade Commission, as well as each of the Reserve banks comprising the Federal Reserve System, and the Federal Reserve Board.

I would like to close by informing my colleagues that the SBA has estimated that over the next 25 years the United States will need to create 43 million new jobs and that small firms will have to produce nearly 75 percent of these. Failure to achieve this goal will likely result in a future unemployment rate higher than that which we have today. Maintaining the continued health and vitality of small firms, therefore, is critical to our national economy. The increased representation and greater participation of small firms in the business of Government will help ensure that America's economy will be strong and prosperous in the future.

SUPPORT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL TAX CREDITS

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, as an original cosponsor, I rise in strong support of the vitally important "Environmental Tax Credits Act of 1991."

When this body passed the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, we made a long-term commitment to our Nation's environment. Congress pledged to take many different steps to improve the quality of our air. Unfortunately, we did not make reasonable provisions for some of the negative impacts this bill will have on the American people.

The bill will almost certainly raise electric utility rates for some Americans, increase business overhead costs, and throw thousands of coal miners out of work. My district has the highest unemployment rate in the State of Illinois, and in some counties 15 to 20 percent of our workers are unemployed. The economic and social impact of another crushing blow to the high-sulfur coal industry could permanently cripple southern Illinois and many other mining communities across the Nation.

Unlike the Clean Air Act of 1970, last year's amendments did not include tax incentives for reducing sulfur dioxide emissions. Without those incentives, many utilities may be forced to make business decisions which could cost their ratepayers dearly.

That is exactly what our bill will do. It offers an investment tax credit for utilities that install scrubbers, accelerated depreciation for new pollution reduction technologies, and tax-exempt pollution control bonds. Each of the bill's provisions will make it easier for utilities to continue to use high-sulfur coal, while protecting both the environment and jobs.

Mr. Speaker, there is another important issue which the Environmental Tax Credits Act addresses—national security. One of the main reasons we are fighting in the Persian Gulf right now is because our Nation is dependent upon foreign oil. American coal offers us an alternative to Middle Eastern oil, and I personally believe it is in our Nation's best interest to shift our energy policy toward domestic energy sources.

I urge all of my colleagues to support the Environmental Tax Credit Act of 1991 and I pledge to work to see that it is enacted into law.

THE CORN AND GRAIN SORGHUM BASE CLARIFICATION ACT OF 1991

HON. BILL BARRETT

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. BARRETT. Mr. Speaker, today I am joined by my distinguished Nebraska colleague, Mr. BEREUTER, in introducing the Corn and Grain Sorghum Base Clarification Act of 1991 to expressly provide the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to allow producers to interchange corn and sorghum base acres.

Under the 1985 farm bill, producers of corn and sorghum could combine established base acres and plant the crop that best suited their rotation and production needs. This flexibility had become an integral part of proper management for Nebraska farmers.

Unfortunately, the 1990 farm bill unintentionally took away the flexibility provided since 1985. The 1990 act separates corn and sorghum base acres and does not allow their combination—eliminating the farmer's ability to undertake the best management practices in the farm operation.

The loss of this flexibility could have a dramatic impact on Nebraska's economy. The value of corn and grain sorghum production reaches over \$2.2 billion annually and generated more than \$1.8 billion in cash receipts in 1989 for Nebraska farmers. If the Secretary of Agriculture Clayton Yeutter had not used his discretionary authority to provide for the fair and equitable establishment of corn and sorghum bases during the 1991 crop year, we would have seen farm income decline at a time when it is most needed.

To permanently correct this unintended effect of the 1990 farm bill, I urge my colleagues to join with me and Congressman BEREUTER and support the Corn and Grain Sorghum Base Clarification Act of 1991 to fully restore the authority to combine feed grain bases through the 1995 crop year.

TRIBUTE TO JEROME E. SOBCZAK ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a friend and constituent, Jerome E. Sobczak, on the occasion of his retirement.

Jerry Sobczak devoted nearly 40 years of his life to the betterment of the world around him, whether in his capacity as a labor leader, journalist, or community activist.

Jerry first became involved with the movement of working men and women in 1953. He served as an officer in the Will County Federation of Labor, and its successor, the Will-Grundy Counties Central Trades and Labor Council, becoming president of the organization in 1977 until his retirement December 31, 1990.

Jerry's experience as a printer and secretary-treasurer of the Joliet Graphics Communications Union Local 111C made him the natural choice as editor of the Will County Labor Record. During his 27 years at the helm of the Labor Record, Jerry built the weekly publication into a newspaper that not only members of the labor movement, but all people of Will and Grundy Counties could turn to for the important news of their communities.

What was most impressive about Jerry Sobczak's career, however, was his tireless efforts on behalf of charitable and civic causes. His work as labor director of the United Way of Will County is just one example of his devotion to improving the lives of his fellow citizens. He was also chairman of the board of commissioners of the Joliet Housing Authority; cochairman of the referendum to save the Joliet bus system; cochairman of five public school referenda, and a leader in numerous other referenda and private fundraising drives.

Prior to his retirement, Jerry also served on the board of directors of the Three Rivers Construction Alliance, Joliet Project Pride, the Joliet Junior College Dislocated Workers Program, the lay advisory board of the St. Joseph Medical Center in Joliet, and was cochairman of the Will-Grundy Labor-Management Committee.

As Jerry says, his retirement will allow him to "stop and smell the roses," and spend time with his wife, Harriet, his children, and grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, I wish my good friend Jerry Sobczak, whose contributions to our community will be sorely missed and certainly not forgotten, a long and happy retirement.

PROTECTION AND ADVOCACY FOR THE MENTALLY ILL

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to voice strong support for a small but truly effective program that benefits persons with mental

illness. In 1986, Congress passed the Protection and Advocacy for Mentally Ill Individuals Act to protect the civil rights of persons with mental illness who reside in America's mental health institutions and to remedy abuse and neglect within these institutions. Last year, we appropriated \$16 million for this program, which directly funds legal advocacy services for persons with mental illness.

Unfortunately, the President has now proposed zero funding for this program in his new budget. Here, as in other programs, he is attempting to eliminate assistance for the most vulnerable of our population. Persons with mental illness need our assistance to insure that they are not abused and neglected, left on the streets with no housing, medical and social services. They need vocational and rehabilitative services. The Protection and Advocacy System assists with access to all of these services.

One has only to look at the rates of abuse and neglect within America's mental health institutions to know that Protection and Advocacy Programs around the country are providing a vital service to these people. Such programs are mandated by Congress to investigate claims of abuse and neglect of persons with mental illness and to remedy these situations through advocacy and legal strategies. In 1990, this small program served over 21,000 clients and the need continues to grow. The Protection and Advocacy Program is cost-effective because by intervening early in situations of abuse and neglect through non-legal advocacy services, the cost of lengthy and expensive litigation may be avoided.

We are a great nation, surely we can protect the most vulnerable of our people who are at extreme risk of slipping through the institutional cracks. The Protection and Advocacy Program deserves an adequate level of funding to ensure that urgently needed services are available for our most vulnerable citizens.

GARDENA VALLEY LIONS CLUB HONORS MAYOR DONALD L. DEAR

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, on January 24, 1991, the Gardena Valley Lions Club had the honor of recognizing the Honorable Donald L. Dear, mayor of the city of Gardena at their annual Community Recognition Banquet in Torrance, CA.

Mayor Dear, born in Cleveland, OH, came to Gardena in 1946, attending Denker Elementary School, Peary Junior High, Casimir Avenue School, Gardena Junior and Senior High School, El Camino College, and the University of Southern California, has earned distinction and honors in the following areas:

PROFESSIONAL

Presently a teacher at Stephen M. White Junior High School in Carson, CA, for 25 years, Don has taught world history, U.S. history, world geography, local government, English, mathematics, physical education, and special education classes. He has general secondary and general elementary life teach-

ing credentials and serves as youth services coordinator and chess team sponsor at White Junior High School.

CIVIC

Mayor Dear is a past president of the following organizations: Gardena Chapter of the American Field Service, Gardena High School Boosters Club, Gardena Jaycees, Gardena Valley Friends of the Library, Gardena Valley Music Association, Gardena Valley Red Cross Board of Directors, Gardena YMCA Junior-Hi Y Leader's Council, and the Hollypark Lions Club. He was chairman of the local March of Dimes, United Crusade and the Save Our Sports drives. Additionally, he was Marine league coordinator for the SOS Foundation.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I join with all the citizens of Gardena and the Gardena Valley Lions Club in recognizing Donald L. Dear.

DAILY POINT OF LIGHT

HON. JIM KOLBE

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. KOLBE. Mr. Speaker, with the great social problems of our time growing increasingly prominent and severe, I am pleased to say that there is a source of light. The "Daily Point of Light" is awarded by the President to American individuals, organizations, and institutions who take it upon themselves to claim our country's foremost social problems as their own, and take direct action and successful initiative to develop new leaders in community service. One such individual is Jillene Rich of Tucson, AZ. In her honor the 377th "Daily Point of Light" will be presented. She is to be highly commended for her efforts.

Through the Resettling of Soviet Jews Program, Ms. Rich matches Soviet refugees with American families to teach them about American culture, the daily tools of living, and how to confront day-to-day problems. In addition, the adoptive families assist the refugees with applications for educational programs and employment. Ms. Rich, along with her husband, is a mentor to one such family of five. In addition, she is responsible for recruiting adoptive families and pairing them with future refugees.

Ms. Rich's involvement with refugees does not stop there however. Through the Catholic Social Services Refugee Program she has temporarily mothered over 25 unaccompanied refugee children until permanent housing for them is located. She has personally become the permanent mother to two children from Vietnam.

The social responsibility illustrated by Ms. Rich extends even further. One week a month she responds to emergency requests to assist disaster victims as a member of the Disaster Action Team of the American Red Cross. Her involvement in this organization has led to her assistance in establishing shelters for victims of floods and train derailments occurring in and effecting the Tucson community.

I, along with President Bush, commend to my colleagues Ms. Jillene Rich as an active example of one individual who has made a difference by making service to others central to her work and life. The greatest social prob-

lems of our times will be most diminished by means such as those illustrated by Ms. Rich.

SUPPORT FOR HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 44

HON. RICHARD RAY

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. RAY. Mr. Speaker, I strongly support House Concurrent Resolution 44 which we will be voting on later today.

This is an opportunity to show our appreciation to our troops serving in the Middle East and throughout the world. This legislation gives every American a challenge to rise in support of America's soldiers by displaying the symbol of liberty—the American flag.

Mr. Speaker, there is no doubt Americans overwhelmingly support our actions in the Persian Gulf. In fact, there is a shortage of American flags because the demand is so high.

However, the small minority of individuals protesting the war in the gulf has captured much of the media attention. Imagine how disheartening this must be to the morale of our troops.

Mr. Speaker, the morale of our service men and women in the gulf is a priority. It's important to show them how much we care. Support House Concurrent Resolution 44.

THE DESERT SHIELD INTERIM RESERVE ASSISTANCE BILL

HON. JOHN J. RHODES III

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. RHODES. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing the Desert Storm interim reservist assistance, or IRA bill. This bill will affect those U.S. military reservists who have been called into active service in Operation Desert Shield and/or Desert Storm.

The IRA bill will allow these reservists to have access to the accumulated funds within their individual retirement accounts, or IRA's, without the 10-percent penalty for early withdrawal.

Mr. Speaker, I am introducing this legislation because it has come to my attention that many reservists are experiencing financial hardship due to the loss of regular income from their civilian jobs.

To help supplement this income, families of reservists are turning to savings accounts they have or what families and friends may be able to send them. While the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 also provides assistance and protection to these reservists and their families, that legislation does not directly affect the principal of the outstanding obligations reservists may have incurred prior to activation and prior to their salaries being reduced to military service levels.

IRA's represent a readily available pool of savings for many reservists that could help cushion their loss of income. These accounts should be available to those who need emer-

gency funds to compensate for the sudden loss of income stemming from the lower pay for their national defense duties.

The eligibility period begins on the date of the reservist began active service and ends 180 days after the termination of such service. This would also apply retroactively and equally to the eligible reservists who withdrew funds from their IRA after August 1, 1990.

Mr. Speaker, many of those who serve in the U.S. Reserves are, as the New York Times recently pointed out, older and more apt to hold professional jobs. They also have a greater level of financial commitments than typical full-time military personnel. These are precisely the persons who might benefit the most from greater access to IRA accounts.

My bill allows the servicepersons' resources to be used, without penalty, for the particular and specific needs their families find most urgent. I hope my colleagues will join me in allowing reservists the opportunity to do everything they can to help their families and meet their many commitments while serving their country in Operation Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

IN RECOGNITION OF MS. PATRICIA DEGAND

HON. PORTER J. GOSS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, all across the country we are seeing people express their support for our fighting women and men in Operation Desert Storm. In Fort Myers, FL., a very special lady has turned her personal commitment to the troops into a nationwide initiative of hope and support. A local newspaper describes Ms. Patricia Degand as "the founder and dynamo behind 'Operation Red, White, and Blue,' a crusade to get an American flag flying from every business and residence as a symbol of support for all the soldiers serving in the Middle East." Among those soldiers is her son, Salvatore Genualdi.

Starting early in Operation Desert Shield, Ms. Degand began the ambitious task of writing every Governor in the Nation, urging them to join 'Operation Red, White, and Blue'. The city of Sanibel has endorsed her idea by issuing a proclamation of support, and several area businesses have been most generous in their contributions to her cause. The program has since expanded with proclamations of support from other southwest Florida cities, the State of Florida, and even a letter of support from President Bush. Still, most of the expenses come out of her own pocket.

Ms. Degand indeed personifies the selflessness and determination that defines the American character. The lesson here is clear: we should never underestimate the power of a single committed individual to affect positive change. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity today to add my voice to the many who have praised Ms. Degand's efforts, and to convey to her my personal thanks for showing us that our only limitations are the ones we place on ourselves.

THE 80TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
COLD SPRING CONSTRUCTION CO.

HON. BILL PAXON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. PAXON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Cold Spring Construction Co., headquartered in my hometown of Akron, NY, on the celebration of the firm's 80th anniversary.

Founded in 1911 by Eugene P. Forrester, Cold Spring Construction Co. has continually been a leader in the construction of roads, highways, and bridges throughout western New York and northern Pennsylvania.

At the same time, the company has never forgotten its roots in Akron, and they have always been a leader in our community and a source of great civic pride.

In fact, the company's first piece of heavy equipment still stands outside the Cold Spring offices on Jackson Street—a 1901 steel-wheeled steamroller.

Throughout its 80-year history, Cold Spring and the Forrester family have earned a reputation for outstanding quality in the national construction industry.

Cold Spring projects have tremendously benefited the monitoring public in our region, and at the same time, well served the taxpayers of our State and Nation with projects consistently completed on-time and on-budget.

In 1971, Eugene relinquished the helm of Cold Spring to his sons, Richard and the late Thomas.

Dick Forrester, a dear and personal friend, has distinguished himself not only as a contractor and businessman, but as an engineer, a lawyer, a banker, and an educator.

With a true vitality for life, Dick is a licensed pilot, an ardent skier, scuba diver, and underwater photographer.

Today, Cold Spring Construction Co. is run by Dick's three sons: Stephen, Andrew, and Richard Jr. Mr. Speaker, not many companies today are managed by a team of third-generation sons.

Cold Spring is a true family business—Eugene's experience and expertise was passed on to his son, and to his son's sons.

Under the stewardship of the Forrester family, the future of Cold Spring Construction looks brighter than ever.

Mr. Speaker, I extend my hearty congratulations and sincere best wishes to the Forrester family and all the employees of Cold Spring Construction Co. on this auspicious occasion.

A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO
MRS. NELLITA HAYDEN

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to a woman who has served her community with great distinction. I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge the outstanding achievements of Mrs. Nellita Hay-

den. On March 1 of this year, the Long Beach Democratic Women's Study Club will honor Mrs. Hayden as their "Woman of the Year, 1991."

This honor is just the latest in a long list of awards she has received in recognition of her continued contribution to local and national politics. Beginning as a voter registrar and inspector of polls, Mrs. Hayden has held numerous positions with local election committees and various politically active organizations within her community. Her participation in campaigns has ranged from local council races on up to the Presidential campaigns of Jack and Bobby Kennedy. For her dedicated support of the Democratic Party, Nellita has received five Democratic Key Awards, and twice been named Democratic Woman of the Year.

Mrs. Hayden has had experience on the other side of elections as well. She has served as an elected member of the 58th and 63d State Central Committees, as well as her local county committee. Uncompromising concern for her community and an intricate understanding of local issues and politics are the hallmarks of Nellita Hayden's career in and out of office.

Although her political activities have centered around her present residence of Long Beach, CA, Mrs. Hayden spent her first 14 years in northern Wisconsin. Her parents then moved her and her four brothers and sisters to Chicago, where Nellita completed her education and entered the working world. Married in 1942, she gave birth 3 years later to her only child, a lovely girl they named Sandra. In 1946 the family moved to Los Angeles where a new and politically active life was to begin. A widow in 1967, Nellita has since been blessed with three grandsons, ages 16, 15, and 8, who live nearby and provide her with great pride and happiness.

The Democratic Woman's Study Club is grateful to the contributions Mrs. Nellita Hayden has made as a member and officer of the club and as an exemplary member of the community. My wife, Lee, joins me in extending a congressional salute to her today. We wish her all the best in the years to come.

TRIBUTE TO ROD POINEAU

HON. GERRY E. STUDDS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. STUDDS. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, February 22, the men and women of the United Electrical Workers Union, District No. 2, will pay tribute to their retiring president, Roderique "Rod" Poineau of New Bedford, MA.

Mr. Speaker, for the past 18 years, I have had the great privilege to represent southeastern Massachusetts in this distinguished body. Over the years, I have worked with many people committed to many different causes—none has worked harder or with more dedication or with greater perseverance than Rod Poineau. Rod personifies the very best of his union. Straight-shooting, honest, caring and tough-as-nails, Rod has tirelessly advocated the

agenda of his union members to those of us at various levels of government.

Before joining Morse Cutting Tool in 1966, Rod worked at several manufacturing plants in the city of New Bedford. In 1974, he was elected to his first union post—chief steward of UE Local 277. He served in that capacity until 1978 when he was elected president of his local. Rod completed his climb within the UE in 1988 when he became the president of UE District No. 2, the first member of a southeastern Massachusetts local ever elected to that position.

Rod's tenure as a UE officer was characterized by his openness and candor, and an overriding commitment to seeing to it that his members were treated fairly. Often this meant long battles over contracts in an effort to save union jobs and to better his members' standard of living. Win or lose, Rod always fought tooth-and-nail for what he knew was ultimately important, the respect of management toward those who punch the clock.

Rod Poineau leaves a union stronger for his presence, richer for his involvement, and more focused on the rank and file. Those of us who have had the privilege to work shoulder to shoulder with Rod in countless struggles, from strike-breaking legislation to national health insurance, from increases in the minimum wage to U.S. foreign policy in Central America, are better for having had the chance to work with him.

The UE has a saying of which I am particularly fond: "We vote with our feet." Rod Poineau has represented his membership remarkably well. It is my hope that he now has the time to relax, do some fishing, and rest his feet.

OPERATION DESERT HOPE RALLY

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday afternoon, February 24, 1991, the students of Georgian Court College in Lakewood, NJ, will hold an "Operation Desert Hope" rally to support our men and women serving in the Persian Gulf.

This rally is being sponsored by the "Conversations About the War" student group, within the campus ministry and counseling departments. The rally will feature speakers, prayer vigil and songs. There will also be a banner to be signed by anyone who wishes to share a message with the troops involved in Operation Desert Storm.

With our Nation now at war, Americans are united in support of our men and women in uniform to a degree that has not been seen in a generation. The sense of admiration for the bravery and professionalism of our volunteers has cut across the usual lines of age, political affiliation and ideology. I will never forget that moment during President Bush's State of the Union Address when all of us assembled in the House Chamber rose for a sustained standing ovation to salute our troops in the Middle East. But the true importance of that ovation was, I believe, to offer a highly visible

symbol of the tribute that citizens across our country are paying to the troops day in and day out, in ways large and small. Whenever I come back home to the Jersey shore, I am struck by the proliferation of yellow ribbons adorning homes and businesses on virtually every street, and the sincere efforts of citizens to help the troops, and the families they have left behind, in any way they can.

For today's college students, the war in the Persian Gulf is their first experience with our Nation at war. The strong support for America's troops displayed by the students at Georgian Court College, and at campuses across the country, is an encouraging signal that the future leaders of America are thoughtful citizens who care about the role of America in the world and understand the need for national unity in a time of crisis.

THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEWHALL LIBRARY

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives the 75th anniversary of the Newhall Library in Santa Clarita, CA.

From its humble beginnings in 1916 to the present date, this fine institution has served the educational, informational, and recreational needs of the Santa Clarita Valley.

The idea for a library in Newhall was conceived by Celia Gleason and Christine Woodward. Mrs. Gleason, the Los Angeles County librarian, would stop at the confectionary store of R.F. Woodward in Newhall after her long trips to Lancaster, CA, to "sip an ice." As she took her respite at Woodward's one day, she and Mrs. Woodward came upon the subject of opening a new library in Newhall. A while later, on March 1, 1916, the Newhall Library was opened on what was then Spruce Street, in a corner of Woodward's Store. The new library boasted 210 books and Mrs. Woodward served as the first librarian, or custodian, as the position was called at the time.

The library has moved a few times since it opened. It changed locations in 1919 and once again in 1923, both times to different Spruce Street addresses. In 1957, the county of Los Angeles purchased property for the library and built the facility where it is presently located, at 22704 West Ninth Street in Newhall. This new structure was hailed as the most modern building in Newhall when it was unveiled on November 18, 1957.

Mr. Speaker, let me once more voice my pleasure in congratulating the Newhall Library on 75 years of faithful service to the residents of the Santa Clarita Valley.

TRIBUTE TO CHARLES C. "BOB" EDDY

HON. JAMES A. TRAFICANT, JR.

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Charles C. "Bob" Eddy of my 17th Congressional District of Ohio who was named the recipient of the 1991 Time Magazine Quality Dealer Award (TMQDA).

Each year the TMQDA Program honors outstanding new car dealers in America for "exceptional performance in their dealerships combined with distinguished community service." Mr. Eddy was one of only 66 dealers in the entire Nation nominated for the Time honor.

Mr. Eddy began his career in the automotive industry as a salesman for Thombs Motors in Warren, OH, in 1956. He remained at Thombs Motors and eventually was promoted to general manager under its successor, Bud Greenwood, Inc. In 1970, Mr. Eddy purchased Austintown Chrysler-Plymouth, Inc., the dealership which received the TMQDA Award.

Mr. Eddy holds both membership and high-ranking positions in many automotive industry associations. As a member of the National Automobile Dealers Association, Mr. Eddy is trustee and past president of the Automobile Dealers Association of eastern Ohio, and serves as the chairman of the Pittsburgh zone Chrysler Dealer Council and the Chrysler Advertising Association. In addition, he is president, trustee, and serves on the insurance trustee committee of the Ohio Automobile Dealers Association.

Throughout his life, Mr. Eddy has served both his country and his community. As a young man, Mr. Eddy served in the U.S. Navy. Continuing his service, he began his involvement with a variety of community-service organizations. Mr. Eddy is presently a member of the Rotary Club, the Masonic Lodge of Old Erie, Carol F. Clapp, the Kiwanis, the United Way, and the YMCA. In addition, he conducts seminars at local high schools and for community groups.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to recognize Charles C. "Bob" Eddy for the exceptional performance of his dealership which enabled him to receive the 1991 Time Magazine Quality Dealer Award, and for his outstanding contribution and service to the community. It is truly an honor to represent this distinguished individual.

TRIBUTE TO ANDREW ATHENS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to honor Mr. Andrew A. Athens, a good friend of mine and national chairman of the United Hellenic American Congress, who is this year's recipient of the Athenagoras Award for Human Rights.

This award is made annually by the Order of Saint Andrew the Apostle, and will be pre-

sented on February 23, 1991 to Mr. Athens in Astoria, NY. Past recipients have included former President Jimmy Carter, Archbishop Iakovos, and New York University President John Brademas.

I have known Andy for many years, and have the greatest respect for him and for his leadership in the Greek-American community. Andy has been a spokesman and advocate for Greek-Americans in the Chicago area and around the Nation. The Athenagoras Award justly recognizes his dedication and concern for basic human rights and religious freedom for all people.

We can all take great pride in his accomplishments, and I am certain that his future contributions to the community will be marked by continued excellence.

TRIBUTE TO CORPUS CHRISTI IN SUPPORT FOR TROOPS IN PER- SIAN GULF

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to my community, Corpus Christi, TX, for their efforts to show their support for the U.S. troops in the Persian Gulf. Corpus Christi is paying a unique tribute to our men and women serving in the gulf. On Saturday, the Coastal Bend community will hold a rally where they will form a human flag to demonstrate to our soldiers that this country will not shrink from her obligation to fully and completely support the efforts of our soldiers.

The theme for this patriotic pep rally is based on the song, "I'm Proud to be an American." Radio stations KZFM and KEYS are sponsoring a call-in for those wishing to participate in this support effort. They are arranging the logistics of putting 500 people in the proper positions to form a human flag. The participants will wear T-shirts of red, white and blue, provided by the radio stations, and those who have relatives in the Persian Gulf will comprise the stars on the flag. The organizers expect a crowd of 3,000, including CNN, to turn out for this special event.

Mr. Speaker, the people of Corpus Christi have a long and outstanding tradition of patriotism and it is entirely appropriate for our community to have the insight and the fortitude to undertake this task.

I have visited with our troops and hear from several on an occasional basis. Without fail, they always tell me how very important it is to them for the American people to support them and their efforts. Corpus Christi is showing the State of Texas and the Nation their continuing legacy of patriotism and sheer American tenacity by leading this vast effort.

I would like all my colleagues to join me in paying homage to this touching tribute to our troops, coordinated by the great Americans in the Coastal Bend area.

IN HONOR OF SOUTH BAY LEADER
O'DELL

HON. MEL LEVINE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 20, 1991

Mr. LEVINE of California. Mr. Speaker, it is with distinct pleasure that I rise today to honor one of my district's most prominent citizens. On Thursday, February 28, at the Harbor Gateway Holiday Inn in Torrance, Ernest H. O'Dell will conclude his term as president of the South Bay Association of Chambers of Commerce. Representatives of the public and private sectors and many elected officials will pay tribute to Ernie for his many accomplishments as chamber president.

Over the past year Ernie and I have worked together closely to preserve the presence of the U.S. Air Force in the Los Angeles area. Through grassroots organizing and his many contacts as chamber president, Ernie has helped build a broad coalition of groups all devoted to retaining the Los Angeles Air Force Base. As one of the first community leaders to enlist in the struggle to preserve the base and its critical position in the Los Angeles economy, Ernie demonstrated the foresight that has made him a productive force in our community. I am confident that Ernie will continue to devote his energies to this vital task in the months ahead.

Among Ernie's many other accomplishments are his election to the California Association of Chambers of Commerce executive board for the upcoming year and his presentation on the program of work before the South Bay Chambers of Commerce executive board. Ernie also led the SBACC's charge for the defeat of the split role initiative and arranged extensive coverage of a debate between an initiative supporter and the California chamber president. Perhaps most importantly for the South Bay Association of Chambers, however, is the fact that Ernie has been instrumental in increasing corporate membership.

Mr. Speaker, it is for these reasons and many others too numerous to mention that I strongly urge my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives to join with me in honoring Ernie O'Dell for his prominent role in so many important activities in California's 27th Congressional District.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, February 21, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

FEBRUARY 22

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold open and closed hearings on assessment of the global threat.

SH-216

Finance

Medicare and Long-Term Care Subcommittee

To hold hearings on Medicare quality assurance, focusing on a study by the Institute of Medicine on methods of assessing and assuring the quality of health care services provided under the Medicare program, and on recommendations to improve the current system.

SD-215

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to review the National Association of Attorney's General heating fuels report.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Maritime Commission, and the Securities and Exchange Commission.

S-146, Capitol

Budget

To hold hearings to review income and tax trends during the 1980's, focusing on inequality of the decade.

SD-608

FEBRUARY 25

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on the Department of Energy nuclear weapons complex reconfiguration study.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Finance

Health for Families and the Uninsured Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the need for health care reform, focusing on expanded access and cost controls of health insurance and health care.

SD-215

FEBRUARY 26

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 173, to permit the Bell Telephone Companies to conduct research on, design, and manufacture telecommunications equipment.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title III and Subtitles A and B of Title IV provisions relating to energy efficiency and renewable energy.

SD-366

February 20, 1991

Environment and Public Works Organizational meeting to consider pending committee business.

SD-406

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings to examine counter measures against terrorism.

SD-342

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review legislative recommendations of the Disabled American Veterans.

345 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings on the President's proposal for modernizing the financial system.

SD-538

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal-aid highway program and related transportation issues.

SD-406

Judiciary

To hold hearings on the nomination of Bob Martinez, of Florida, to be Director of National Drug Control Policy.

SD-226

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Subtitle C of Title IV provisions relating to hydropower licensing and efficiency.

SD-366

2:30 p.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the Procurement Integrity Act.

SD-342

FEBRUARY 27

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1992 for Veterans programs.

SR-418

9:30 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

To hold hearings on limited partnership organizations, referred to as "rollups."

SD-538

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine insurance company insolvency.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to resume consideration of S. 244, to provide for a referendum on the political status of Puerto Rico.

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine new directions in U.S. foreign assistance, focusing on implications of the Persian Gulf war and other international developments.

SD-192

FEBRUARY 28

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing

on Title XI provisions relating to Corporate Average Fuel Economy (CAFE).
SD-366

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Paralyzed Veterans of America, the Blinded Veterans Association, the Vietnam Veterans of America, Military Order of the Purple Heart, and the Non-commissioned Officers Association.

345 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Consumer and Regulatory Affairs Subcommittee

To hold an oversight hearing on the impact of the secondary market and private mortgage insurers on community reinvestment lending and on mortgage discrimination.

SD-538

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing supplemental funds for fiscal year 1991 for Operation Desert Storm.

SR-222

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nomination of J. J. Simmons III, of Oklahoma, to be a Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

SR-253

MARCH 4

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Agricultural Research Service, the Cooperative State Research Service, and the Extension Service.

SD-138

MARCH 5

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title XII, relating to two demonstration projects aimed at commercializing advanced nuclear reactor technologies, and Title XIII provisions relating to clarifying the licensing process for nuclear power plants.

SD-366

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

345 Cannon Building

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for the Department of Labor, focusing on the Office of the Secretary of Labor, and the Office of Inspector General.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for the Department of Health

and Human Services, focusing on the Office of Civil Rights and Policy Research.

SD-192

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on multilateral assistance.

SD-138

MARCH 6

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on the projected shortfall in the Presidential Election Campaign Fund.

SR-301

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SD-138

MARCH 7

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title X provisions relating to natural gas regulatory issues, and Sections 6003 and 6004, relating to natural gas research, development, demonstration and commercialization activities.

SD-366

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 1992 for the Environmental Protection Agency.

SD-406

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on S. 3, S. 6, S. 7, S. 53, S. 91, S. 128, S. 143, and S. 294, Congressional election campaign finance reform proposals.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the Family Support Administration, Human Development Services, and the Office of Inspector General.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the Social Security Administration, and the Health Care Financing Administration.

SD-192

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research and Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 210, to establish the United States Enrichment Corporation to operate the Federal uranium enrichment program on a profitable and efficient basis to maximize the

long term economic value to the United States.

SD-366

MARCH 8

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, the Foreign Agricultural Service, General Sales Manager, and the Soil Conservation Service.

SD-138

MARCH 11

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title VII provisions relating to the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, and Title VIII provisions relating to the Outer Continental Shelf.

SD-366

MARCH 12

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title IX provisions which authorize a competitive oil and gas leasing program for the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska (ANWR).

SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Health, the Agency for Health Care Policy and Research, and the Centers for Disease Control.

SD-192

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the Alcohol Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration, and the Health Resources and Services Administration.

SD-192

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on development assistance programs.

SD-138

MARCH 13

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings on S. 3, S. 6, S. 7, S. 53, S. 91, S. 128, S. 143, and S. 294, Congressional election campaign finance reform proposals.

SR-301

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Council on Environmental Quality, and the Environmental Protection Agency.
SD-138

MARCH 14

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To continue hearings on S. 3, S. 6, S. 7, S. 53, S. 91, S. 128, S. 143, and S. 294, Congressional election campaign finance reform proposals.
SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the National Institutes of Health, the Office of Director, Buildings and Facilities, the National Cancer Institute, Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, the National Dental Institute, Allergy and Infectious Diseases, Diabetes, Digestive, and Kidney, Child Health and Human Development, Environmental Health, and the Fogarty International Center.
SD-192

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title XV provisions relating to reform of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 (PUHCA).
SD-366

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Health and Human Services, focusing on the National Institutes of Health, the Neurology Institute, the Deafness Institute, General Medical Sciences, the National Eye Institute, the National Institute on Aging, Arthritis Musculoskeletal and Skin, Division of Research Resources, Nursing Research, Human Genome, and the National Library of Medicine.
SD-192

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To continue hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title XV provisions relating to reform of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 (PUHCA).
SD-366

MARCH 15

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, the Food Safety and Inspection Service, and the Agricultural Marketing Service.
SD-138

MARCH 18

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 341, the National Energy Security Act of 1991, focusing on Title V provisions relating to coal and the applicability of new source review to existing electric steam generating units (WEPCo).
SD-366

MARCH 19

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Education, focusing on the Office of the Secretary of Education and Special Institutions.
SD-192

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on aid to Africa.
SD-138

MARCH 20

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Resolution Trust Corporation, Office of Inspector General, and the National Credit Union Administration.
SD-116

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Education, focusing on the Offices of the Assistant Secretaries of Education, and the Office of Inspector General.
SD-192

MARCH 21

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings to review the status of implementation of the Department of Energy's civilian nuclear waste program mandated by the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 and its 1987 revisions.
SD-366

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for ACTION, National Council on Disability, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, the National Mediation Board, the Railroad Retirement Board, the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission, the National Labor Relations Board, and the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission.
SD-192

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Phy-

sician Payment Review Commission, the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, the National Commission on Libraries, the U.S. Institute of Peace, the National Commission on AIDS, the Prospective Payment Assessment Commission, the National Commission to Prevent Infant Mortality, and the Soldiers' and Airmen's Home.
SD-192

MARCH 22

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Food and Nutrition Service, and the Human Nutrition Information Service.
SD-138

APRIL 9

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on aid to Latin America.
SD-192

APRIL 10

9:30 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Superfund, Ocean and Water Protection Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine lender liability as related to Superfund.
SD-406

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Farmers Home Administration, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, and the Rural Electrification Administration.
SD-138

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Inter-agency Council on the Homeless, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development.
SD-124

APRIL 16

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.
SD-192

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign

assistance, focusing on aid to Eastern Europe.

SD-138

APRIL 17

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, the American Ex-Prisoners of War, the Jewish War Veterans, and the Veterans of World War I.

345 Cannon Building

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the United States Court of Veterans Appeals, and the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

SD-138

APRIL 18

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

APRIL 19

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Food and Drug Administration, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Farm Credit System Assistance Board.

SD-138

APRIL 23

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the science education programs of various Federal agencies.

SD-138

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-1902

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on security in the post-cold war era.

SD-138

APRIL 24

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the National Science Foundation.

SD-124

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

APRIL 25

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

APRIL 26

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture.

SD-138

MAY 7

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on AID management issues and reform efforts.

SD-192

MAY 8

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Space Council, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

SD-138

MAY 14

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on U.S. trade.

SD-138

MAY 15

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Commission on National Service, and the Points of Light Foundation.

SD-138

MAY 17

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.

SD-138

MAY 21

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on international AIDS crisis.

SD-138

3:45 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on the Peace Corps expansion and change.

SD-138

JUNE 4

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance.

SD-138